ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

mbay Chronicle

BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1916. ONE ANNA.

A NEW ATTRACTION.

WEST END CINEMA

the theatre to which you will eventually go.

BANKING

NAL BANK OF INDIA, MITED.

rporated in the United Kingdom.)
rs to the Government in British East and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ibed Capital	£2,000,000
p Capital	£1,000,000
ve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

utta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
bay	Rangoon	Mombasa
dras	Mandalay	Nairobi
rachi	Colombo	Nakuru
hore	Kandy	Kisuma
hritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
hi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
wnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
uticorin		
chin		

gents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius: ...
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,60,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

e granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purhased or collected

DRAFTS

re granted on the Head Office and Branches the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

-with
-to—
Agency.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

.....	Yen 48,000,000
.....	Yen 36,000,000
.....	Yen 20,800,000

OHAMA.

gencies at

	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
	San Francisco
	Shanghai
n)	Sydney (Australia)
ng	Tientsin
rk	Tokyo
	Tsingtau
re.	Yamamfu

T ACCOUNTS are opennnum on daily balances . 1,00,000 provided that rly interest is not less

are received for one year oo terms which may be sation.
of BANKING and EXtransacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

2.
ort, Bombay.

K OF INDIA, LTD.

D 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
D UNDER THE INDIAN NIES ACT VI OF 1866.
E—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

BSCRIBED	Rs. 1,60,00,000
AID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
UND	Rs. 7,00,000

NT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

allowed on daily balances from Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per nnum from December 1st to May per cent. per annum for the reix months. On sums exceeding 00 interest is allowed by special t. No interest will be allowed s not amount to Rs. 3 per half

FIXED DEPOSITS.

are received fixed for one year or r periods at rates of interest which scertained on application.

ERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
ted rules for which can be obtain. pplication.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

e Bank receives Deposits on the follow- terms:—
ms not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggre- may be deposited within any one year m 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two r more persons and the balance made payble to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding 10,000.
of the Rules can be obtained on ap- the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Basrah.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

RANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

S. E. STORY,
Actg. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.
Funds Exceed Rs. 1 CRORE.

Rates of Premium.
ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age next Birthday	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21 10
25	24 2
30	27 4
35	31 6
40	36 11
45	43 14

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors of the mortgagees and in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of February, 1914, executed in their favour by Noorbai, widow of Ebrahim Moosa and Khatizabai, wife of Ali Mahomed, the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in two separate lots on the days, times, and places, mentioned against the lots, the following properties.

LOT NO. 1.

THIS DAY TUESDAY THE 3RD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1916, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Government rent land or ground together with messuage tenements on dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla and Nizam Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3062, New No. 9983 and old Survey No. 1719, and 1720 and New Survey No. 1/683 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under "C" Ward No. 6253 and Street Nos. 180 and 194 and bounded on the East by the said Ghoghari Street on the West by the property of Khoja Dalubhai Thavar, on the North by the property of Dawood Haji Darvesh and on the South by the Nizam Street, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY THE 4TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1916, AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), ON PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2324 and 2602 New No. 9378 and old Survey No. 1587 and Survey No. 1052 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 6196 and Street Nos. 41 at 45 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage on the West by Ghoghari Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Sulleman Ahmed and on the South by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office at 135 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd October 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of landed properties with two tanneries and Chawls at Dharavi, advertised to take place to-morrow has been POSTPONED until further notice.

The sale of Loan Receipts of the Bharatkhand Cotton Mill Co., Ltd., advertised to take place to-day at Ahmedabad is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO OCCUPY THE MUNICIPAL GODOWN AT MUSJID STATION ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, THIS-DAY TUESDAY the 3rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the right to occupy the Municipal Godown at Musjid Station Road, on a monthly tenancy from 1st November next.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

The sale will be subject to the sanction of Municipal Commissioner.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1916.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 606.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GOPI TALAO ROAD, OPP. MUNICIPAL SCHOOL MATUNGA, ON THE EAST SIDE OF LADY JAMSHETJI ROAD.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. Adaibhan Sobhaji and Co. and on account and risk of Mariambai, widow of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim bin Mahomed Sheriff Hakim, Abdul Latif bin Abdul Rahim Hakim, Shaik Ebrahim bin Abdul Rahim Hakim, Abdul Azis bin Abdul Rahim Hakim, Abdul Wahab bin Abdul Rahim Hakim, Mahmed Hoosein bin Abdul Rahim Hakim, the last four minors by their guardian Mariambai, widow of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim bin Mahomed Sheriff Hakim, Begambai wife of Mahomed Sheriff Hazan and Rabiabai spinster daughter of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim bin Mahomed Sheriff Hakim, the mortgagors and pursuant to the Power of Sale vested in the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of August, 1915, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written at the premises on MONDAY the 9th day of October at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that Cart or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, called "Nilie" situate at Gopi Talao Road in Matunga on the East side by the Road leading from Bombay to Mahim (known as Lady Jamsetji Road) and in the Mahim Sub-District containing by admeasurement seven thousand three hundred and fifty seven (7,357) square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 334, New No. 4061, Old Survey No. 1[illegible] and New Survey No. 1/1595 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of M[illegible] Rates and Taxes under G. Ward [illegible] 4067 and 4068 and Street Nos. [illegible] 429 and also under G Ward [illegible] Street No. 426 and bounded [illegible] is to say, on the East by a[illegible] to Manuel D'Souza, on the [illegible] Mahim Road, on the Nor[illegible] called Gopi Talao and on th[illegible] Cart belonging to Moosa Mo[illegible] said premises are at present i[illegible] tion of the mortgagors and th[illegible]

For further particulars, c[illegible] sale, and inspection of title-deed[illegible] cation may be made to Messrs. Ki[illegible] Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, 29, Ch[illegible] Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd October 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

[illegible]scription of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hurnamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY" Bombay.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.

Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 5—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... ,, 3—0—0

ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
POST KARAMSAD,
Via Anand, District Kaira.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—Immediately experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay Rs. 45—50. Apply to Box No. 233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5462

WANTED—An experienced STORE-KEEPER and STORE SUPPLIER for a local mill. Apply with copies of testimonials to 'AGENTS, 12, Hummam Street, Fort. 5444

PROFILE by Music. Invention and composition by Madam Jane Masoni C. A. Tuition given on Piano and Singing. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5455

WANTED.—An experienced LIBRARIAN for the Darbhanga Raj Knowledge of English and Sanskrit essential. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 House allowance.

GENERAL MANAGER,
Raj Darbhanga.

Darbhanga, 13th September, 1916. 5284

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two Steam Road Rollers, weight about eight tons, not much used. Apply to Post Box No. 232 "Bombay Chronicle." 5461

CLEARANCE SALE of Surgical and Veterinary Instruments: Remainder of stock to be disposed of at Cost. Apply THACHER and Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), British Hotel Lane. 5361

FOR SALE.—One FORD MOTOR CAR. 4 Seater 1915, Model in excellent condition throughout. Electric Head Lights. Complete with Tools and Spares Rs. 2,300. Trial on appointment. Apply Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay [illegible]" 673

[illegible]—If you have any second-hand Steam Engines, Oil or Gas [illegible]neering Plant and Tools, [illegible]etc., etc., that you wish to [illegible] can do so by applying to [illegible] Advt. Dept., "Bombay 5427

[illegible]LE.—One WESTING[illegible]SE [illegible]C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. [illegible] 960/1100 R. P. M., complete [illegible]unt regulator, and pulley. Apply [illegible]Box No. 15. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS—A splendid opportunity to secure a Bargain.

FOR SALE—A concern giving up the manufacture of cigarettes offers a large stock of English-made coloured packets of excellent quality, with and without names printed thereon, together with well-known trade marks, also a large and valuable stock of coloured insertion pictures, cigarette bobbins, bales of cardboard, etc. Special concessions to purchasers of the whole stock.

Apply to Box No. 230, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5446

A WONDERFULLY CHEAP BARGAIN.—A Quad Royal Wharfdale PRINTING MACHINE costing before War Rs. 6,000, now more valuable, not easily procurable too, will go very cheap. Open to inspection.

A Simplex No. 100 CIGARETTE MACHINE is also for sale.

BUYERS WILL BE LUCKY INDEED.—To avoid disappointment, apply sharp to:—THE ORIENTAL TOBACCO MANUFACTURING CO.,

Patronised by H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore, G.C.S.I.,

5441 BOWRINGPET, S. INDIA.

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 708

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

Students coached for L. C. C. and Government Auditor's Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system for L. C. C. only. Terms moderate. Principals: A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A., Certified Accountant, and A. S. MADON, B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1916.

THE creditors of the hostile firms specified in the sub-joined schedule are required on or before the 31st day of October, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Mr. P. S. Mellor, Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof such debts or claims will be excluded from the liquidation.

The attention of all persons having claims against any of the undermentioned firms is invited to Clauses 14 to 23 and 25 and 26 of the Enemy Trading (Winding Up) Order, 1916, which was published under notification No. 6200 W-II, dated the 22nd July, 1916, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, at pages 998-1000 of Part I of the Gazette of India of the same date and republished under Bombay Government Notification No. 7357, dated 26th July, 1916, at pages 1644 et. seq. of the Bombay Government Gazette Part I of 3rd August, 1916.

SCHEDULE.

Badische Company, Limited.
Bauer and Krause.
Bume and Reif.
Bleckmann J. E.
Berlin Aniline Company.
Continental Tyre and Rubber Company.
Carl Kalanch.
Farbenfabriken Bayer and Company, Limited.
Farbwerke Mulheim Vorm. A. L. Leonhardt and Company.
C. Flor and Company.
E. G. Fulep.
Gebruder Friese.
Harry Greayer.
Heine and Company, Limited.
Heinr. Ad. Meyer.
Jacques Furlimann.
Johs. Girmes and Company.
Josef Blum.
Leopoled Cassella and Company.
Meister Lucius and Bruning, Limited.
Metzker and Company.
G. A. Schlechtendahl, Limited.
A. Strandes and Company (in respect of their own business only, i.e., apart from business connected with any of their insurance or steamship agencies).
Steffens and Nolle, Limited.
Karl J. Trubner.
A. Wulfing and Company (also known as the Sanatogen Company).
H. Blascheck and Company (not A. Blascheck and Company).
R. Ditmar and Company and Ditmar Brunner Brothers, Limited. (Apart from the transactions of their Calcutta office)
Orenstein and Arthur Koppel (apart from the transactions of their Calcutta office).
Schroder Smidt and Company, Limited. (apart from the transactions of their Calcutta office).
Alois Schweiger and Company, Limited. (apart from the transactions of their Calcutta and Aden offices).

P. S. MELLOR,
5456 Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

WEEK-END TICKETS.

FRIDAY, the 6th October, being a public holiday, Week-End Return Tickets will be issued from Thursday the 5th October, 1916, instead of from the 6th idem, and will be available for the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

2. In the cases mentioned in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) at page 101 and foot note at page 102 of the Current [illegible]ing Guide, Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and at the times specified on Tuesday, the 10th October, 1916.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th September, 1916. 262

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S. T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 9, Green Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1916.
II. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 3rd October 1916 to Tuesday, the 17th October 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE,
& Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th September, 1916. 5257

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.

WANTED next of kin of the late Mrs. Sarah Boyd, widow of James Tennant Boyd, late Proprietor of Boyd's Ice Factory, Bombay. Mrs. Boyd was first married to Mr. James Frederick Barrett at Karachi, then to Mr. William Pritchard and as his widow she married Mr. Boyd in Bombay in October, 1887. Information to be sent to CRAWFORD BAYLEY and Co. Solicitors, 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5373.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICES and SHOW ROOM to No. 6, New Queen's Road.

HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS.
5399

PUBLIC NOTICES

PROSPECTUS.

(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED [illegible] THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES.)

THE

Zenith Life Assurance C[illegible]

LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.)

CAPITAL.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000 (with power to Increa[illegible]

Divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, payable a s follow[illegible]

(1) Rs. 25 per share on application, (2) Rs. 25 per share on allotm[illegible]

AND

(3) The remaining in two calls of Rs. 25 each.

DIRECTORS.

(1) H. R. UMRIGAR, Esq., Government Pensioner, Ormiston Road, Colaba, Bombay.
(2) MANGALDAS GIRDHARDAS PAREKH, Esq., Merchant, Ahmedabad.
(3) CHAMANLAL G. PAREKH, Esq., Merchant, Ahmedabad.
(3) UMAR HAJI USUF SOBANI, Esq., Merchant, Colaba Reclamation, Bombay.
(5) H. M. MEHTA, Esq. (*Ex-Officio*), Merchant, Colaba Reclamation, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUDITOR.

SORAB S. ENGINEER, Esq., B.A., F.S.A.A. (London), Incorporated Accountant, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SECRETARY.

N. B. LALA, Esq.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. H. M. MEHTA & Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

NO. 43, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OBJECT.

THIS COMPANY has been formed with the object of establishing and carrying on in India and elsewhere, the business of Life Assurance in all its branches. A complete copy of the Memorandum of Association has been printed within the fold of this Prospectus. The advantages of making provisions for old age are now-a-days more widely known than ever before and people have now also come to recognize more than before the great value of insurance as a means of fulfilling that moral obligation which they owe to their family to see that they are sufficiently provided against the sad contingencies of life. The present time thus appears to be most opportune for establishing an Insurance Company worked on popular and economical lines under the safeguards now provided for by the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act VI of 1912. It is the desire of the promoters to keep the rates of premia as low as possible commensurate with a specified margin of profit and a [illegible] ment of premia or as near thereto as possible will be adopte[illegible] very moderate means even may be in a position to avail the [illegible] nities so presented to them.

Life Insurance is a difficult subject in itself and unless [illegible] for Life Insurance are placed under the management of expe[illegible] managers they are likely to prove failures. It is therefore of pr[illegible] they should be managed and worked by experts in the line. [illegible] the Directors and the Secretary of the Company are all men of [illegible] perience and have carefully studied the question of Insurance. [illegible] H M. Mehta and Co., who have been appointed Managing Age[illegible] and as at present constituted consists of the following gentleme[illegible] R. Umrigar, Mangaldas G. Parekh, H. M. Mehta, Umer Haji [illegible] Sumar and Kikabhai Premchand, who all are very well known in [illegible] of very sound business experience while Mr. Lala, who is the Secr[illegible] pany, has an experience of over 30 years in the line and has [illegible] American and Indian Life Insurance Offices during these years. H[illegible] tically his whole life in the line and made the question of Life Ass[illegible] study. The Promoters will also get all the Tables of Life Assuranc[illegible] expert Actuary and will be guided by his advice in all the important [illegible] Assurance.

The capital of the Company has been fixed at Rs 1,00,000 div[illegible] shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 25 being payable at the time of applicat[illegible] on allotment and the remaining to be called up in calls of Rs. [illegible] minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotmen[illegible] The funds of the Company will be invested in Government Papers or [illegible] ties as are authorised by the Indian Trusts Act. Preliminary expenses [illegible] at Rs. 5,000.

The Promoters have already deposited with the Controller of Curr[illegible] ment securities of the face value of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand in purs[illegible] provisions of Section 4 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Di[illegible] be the holding of 50 shares in the Company, and the remuneration of the [illegible] to be Rs. 30 (Thirty) for every meeting attended by them.

The Company has agreed to enter into the following agreements:—

(1) Agreement with Messrs. (1) H. R. Umrigar, (2) Mangaldas [illegible] Parekh, (3) H. M. Mehta, (4) Umer Haji Usuf Sobani, (5) [illegible] and (6) Kikabhai Premchand, carrying on business togethe[illegible] name, style and firm of Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., a[illegible] them Managing Agents of the Company for a term of 50 year[illegible] remuneration at the rate of 5 per cent. on all the fir[illegible] premia and 1 per cent. on all renewal premia and in addition [illegible] a salary of Rs. 600 per month for the first year with an inc[illegible] of Rs. 100, every year up to Rs. 1,000.

(2) Agreement with Mr. Nusserwanjee Burjorjee Lala appointing [illegible] Secretary of the Company during his life with a remunerati[illegible] Rs. 300 per month for the first year with an increment of [illegible] every year upto Rs. 500.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company [illegible] the above agreements can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Mulla and M[illegible] the Solicitors of the Company, at any time during business hours by intending [illegible] scribers.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying [illegible] Prospectus and sent to the Company's Bankers, the National Bank of India, L[illegible] together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. If no allotment is ma[illegible] the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is l[illegible] than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards t[illegible] remaining payments.

Shares of the value of Rs. 65,000 have been taken up by the Agents and the [illegible] nominees and shares of the value of Rs. 10,000 have been already privately subscri[illegible] ed by friends of the Promoters and shares of the value of Rs. 25,000 only remain to b[illegible] offered to the public.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Com[illegible] pany.

Dated the 28th day of September, 1916.

MULLA & MULLA,
Solicitors for the Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ld.

1. HORMUSJI R. UMRIGAR.
2. MANGALDAS GIRDHARDAS PAREKH.
3. CHAMANLAL G. PAREKH.
4. UMAR SOBANI.
5. H. M. MEHTA.

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…Lala Hur
…Purbhushankar
…& ors, Payne

…akerson Ramji-
…ldas Madhowji &
…& Co.
…ai Saifuddin, &
…Ahmedally, & ors,
…za M & M. D J

…hmidas Narsey v.
…& anr, Mehta D &

…Chandrabhagabai,
…Champubai, & anr,
…hta D & L, For

…ck D & Co., Ali
…& anr, v. Jafferbhai
…Mulla & Mulla.
…obert Nicholas De
…Alexander Pereira
…F & D.
…Babubhai Anandji
…wantlal Laloobhai,
…Manibai, widow &
…wji Bhima & ors,

…Mahomed Hasan
…Ebrahim Mukhtaba &
…Abdoola bin Baboo,
…D.
…& M. Ismailbhoy
…anr v. Peermahomed

…D. Fatmabai, widow
…ldy Abdul Husein &
…Co., Unwalla P & P.
…& M. Kunjvehari
…v. Govindrao Haris-
…ors, Manecklal and
…Co., Unwalla P and
…ument.
…Co., Bai Oomabai,
…wantrao Ghasnasham
…s, Chet M & K. Kh

…N. MR. JUSTICE
…P.
…Court No. 40.
…FOR DISPOSAL IN
…BERS.
…Shamji Hansraj & Co.,
…abshankar Gavrishankar

…Co., Decji Passoo & Co.,
…hri Lakhaji Raj Mills
…anr.
…Co., Shamji Hanraj &
…v. Shri Lakhaji Raj Mills
…anr.
…AKING AND FINAL
…SPOSAL.
…G CAUSES.
…and Co., Khushalchand
…a firm v. Sangidas Deo-
…firm, Payne and Co.,
…rd.
…G, Rambalabh Hahmukhrai
…iram Harmukhrai, & ors,
…as & Co., Part heard, 29-9-16.
…Co., The Tata Hydro
…Power Supply Co., Ld. v.
…ance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.
…& P. Haji Aboo Haji Noor
…d Cassam v. Fatmabai,
…& ors, Pandia & Co.
…G W and Co, The Currim-
…nning and Pressing Co Ltd
…ti Sitaram Bhange, Madh K
…& V. The Advocate-General
…mbay v. Abdul Rehman Haji
…m Hoosein & ors, Payne & Co.,
…mji & G.
…al & Co., Ramji Gopalji v.
…Hirji and anr.
…G & Co., Sir Jamsetji Jiji-
…Hart & ors v. Dadabhoy
…serwanji J Wadia, Bhimji & Co.
…ta D & L, Bibi Mariam Sultan,
…dow, & anr v. Aga Ali Asgar Bin
…ga Mahomed Jamad Yezdi alias
…oorji, Mirza M & M.
…ulla & M, Mahomed Nazirkhan
…Azimkhan v. Aga Mirza Mahomed
…Hossein & ors, Kh L & M, Nadirsha
…& D, Mulla & M.
…Matubhai J & M, Mahomedbhoy
…Sabjally v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam
…Vishram and ors, Merwanji K &
…Co., Matubhai J & M. For Post-
…ponement.
…Matubhai J & M, Dawoodbhoy Gulam
…Hoosein v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam
…Vishram and ors, Merwanji K & Co.,
…Matubhai J & M. For Postponement.
…6.—Captain & V, Abdul Latiff Shaik
…Hussein v. Pauling & Co., Ld.,
…Crawford B & Co.

…MR. JUSTICE
…D.
…urt No. 43
…ND FINAL
…
…USES.
…Pioneer Bank Ld.,
…Meranda, Bhimji

…Co., Shrikrishna
…ar & ors v. Dina-
…Dandekar, & ors,
…rd H D & Co., Bhai
…& M. Tyabji D &
…nement.
…Manmohandas Atma-
…en Hari Mistry,

…Co., The Bombay,
…Ld. v. Raja Baha-
…lal, Ardesir H D

…mji Assur Virji v.
…Sethupatty, & ors,
…aras & Co.
…Abdul Sakoor Haji
…ormusji N Vakil,
…Co., Ard H D & Co.
…arkissondas Narbhe-
…rm v. Premchand
…a firm, Payne &

FEES IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Lord Willingdon deserves the thanks of the Bombay Presidency for taking the courageous steps to remove the evil effects arising out of the various experiments started in Education, whether by Sir George Clark's Government or by his expert committee or by the Education Department.

There is one more experiment to which I beg to draw the attention i.e., enhancement of fees made in 1911 and I wish to add no more but quote a para out of a long eloquent speech delivered by the late lamented Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi in the Council meeting of 15-3-1911.

". . . . There are other indicatinos to show that our existing fees are not so low as they are considered to be. Taking the Income Tax Returns we find that out of a total population of 18 millions in this Presidency only one lakh have an income of Rs. 500 and over a year. The rest of the population have an income of less than Rs. 500 a year or about Rs. 40 a month. Now for a person with an income of Rs. 40 a month or under and such persons are a vast majority to pay Rs. 4 or 5 as School fees for his children month after month, is it, I ask, a small sacrifice? The sacrifice is great and the struggle is hard."

Since that time the struggle has not remained hard but has become harder and therefore I hope the Government will be pleased to reduce the fees in English Schools to the former scale. Yours etc.,

C. J. KHER.

Bombay, Sept. 29.

THE GREAT HALL AT EUSTON.

"The forest of scaffolding which has recently characterised the great hall at Euston Station has now been entirely removed," says the "Railway News," "and the famous hall is now fully revealed, with its walls and ceiling re-decorated in a neat and artistic style and the floor space re-arranged.

"On a slightly raised platform in the centre are large models of sleeping and dining cars which figured at several exhibitions, these, together with a model of the engine, 'Sir Gilbert Claughton,' being arranged for lighting up in the one case and for working by compressed air in the other, on the insertion of coins for the benefit of railway charities.

"On the same stand are shown some original letters by George and Robert Stephenson on a revolving frame."

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H C Annett, Durhams.
Lieut J C P Barkas, Durhams.
Lieut H H Bell, Northumberlands.
Capt S H Byrne, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut R F Callaway, Sherwoods.
Lieut C E N Cooper, Lincolns.
Lieut G H Dawes, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut C E B Dean, Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel C G Forsyth, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G D Gardner, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J H Grainger, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut S C Grant, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut J I Grey, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut V D Grossman, Northumberlands.
Lieut-Colonel A P Mack, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W M Rhodes, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut D E Robinson, Durhams.
Captain R Rutherord, Durhams.
Second-Lieut V Taylor, Munsters.
Captain F Woodcock, Yorkshires.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R W Gilbert, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut N A Arkle, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H L H DuBoulay, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut M T Hemeng, Berkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A J Cleghorn, Gordons.
Captain B St J Glanfield, Suffolks.
Captain J W Hedley, Lanc Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D E Henshall, Artillery.
Captain J H Mason, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J O'Dwyer, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J L Reid, Liverpools.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H Almack, Suffolks.
Captain W F E Badcock, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E B Bailey, Artillery.
Captain S E Baker, Wellingtons.
Captain V W Barrett, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W Bigwood, Worcesters.
Brigadier-General C F Blane, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J R Borrow, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C E Bowman, Liverpools.
Lieut C N Brewin, Artillery.
Lieut H M G Brickmann, Trench Mortar Battery.
Captain K A Brooke-Murray, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut E Brown, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C J Buch, Bedfords.
Captain G F Camm, Londons.
Second-Lieut D M Cassidy, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W F Charlton, Durhams.
Captain R E M Cherry, West Yorks.
Captain R J M Christie, Royal Scots.
Lieut-Colonel J B Cockburn, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G W Collyer, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C H Cooke, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut N E Corbishley, Cheshires.
Captain G Cornwall, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W Cowie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C O Crawford, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut V R W Crawford, Artillery.
Lieut E T Dobbie, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R K Duncanson, Highland L I.
Captain J A R Durham, Cordons.
Captain J K Earle, Yorkshires.
Lieut W A Ebsworth, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H E Falkner, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut S C Farrance, Wellingtons.
Lieut-Colonel A B Forman, Artillery.
Major G F F Foulkes, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W R Frecheville, Engin
Second-Lieut A Fudge, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut O J Garnham, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut R W Gascoyne-Cecil, Artillery.
Captain J F G Gibbons, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E S Gibson, Durhams.
Lieut B K Gibson, East Yorks.
Captain J W Gilbert, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F Goatcher, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A Gordon-Douglas, Suffolks.
Captain J V Gray, Artillery.
Major A M Grenfell, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E J M Griffiths, Cheshires.
Lieut W S Gulloch, Scottish Rifles.
Captain O V Guy, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut C F Hamilton-Cox, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut P S Harrold, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut N T Hartley, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut B J Harvey, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C C Hayward, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H P Hickey, East Yorks.
Lieut T H Higson, Liverpools.
Lieut F A Hill, Liverpools.
Captain W S Holden, Sherwoods.
Captain J Holmes, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G Hopkins, Suffolks.
Lieut S D M Horner, Durhams.
Captain J O Innes, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C S Johnson, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A H K Jones, Wellingtons.
Lieut A J Kaine, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F J Lain, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W R Lawrie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A S LeMaitre, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G Lishman, East Yorks.
Lieut J C Lovell, Scottish Rifles.
Captain W P Macarthur, Medicals.
Lieut S A McClintock, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G W R McCormachie, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut D K Macdonald, Suffolks.
Lieut W K Macdonald, Liverpools.
Captain H H McGregor, Scottish Rifles.
Captain H McMaster, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A N Macqueen, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. B Margarson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R R Marshall, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A K Matthews, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J T Melville, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H E Merritt, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G H E G Moore, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut C C V Newcombe, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut C S Palethorpe, Artillery.
Captain H A Paliant, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W H S Phillips, East Yorks.
Major M C C Pinching, Dragoons.
Lieut G S Pittstucker, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut S A C Pearse, Hampshires.
Captain J A Pridham, Medicals.
Second-Lieut I R H Probert, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Ramsay, Durhams.
Captain W R Rawson, Medicals.
Lieut G D Robertson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Robinson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H Rollett, East Yorks.
Lieut R B Rowett, Artillery.
Captain C C Scott, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut D A Seath, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut L C Sellars, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut A Shaw, Wellingtons.
Lieut J V W Shaw, Engineers.
Captain L Simpson, Royal Scots.
Captain F A Single, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut A N Smith, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H C Smith, Londons.
Captain W F Spending, Border Regiment.
Lieut R Speirs, Scottish Rifles.
Major G M Spencer-Smith, Artillery.
Captain H D Steed, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut C R Sueter, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut N Sykes, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut B P Tailyour, Artillery.
Second-Lieut O G Tancock, Artillery.
Second-Lieut P J Tarran, Londons.
Second-Lieut W R Tattersall, Durhams.
Second-Lieut I S Terrance, Scottish Rifles.
Captain L R Turner, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J L Walker, Scottish Rifles.
Captain G H Watson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J V C Watt, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C Wayman, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut E J Woods, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut H E Wyatt, Worcesters.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut A I Adam, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut H B K Allpass, Essex.
Captain Sir H G T Butlin, Cambridgeshires.
Lieut W Shaw, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut R G H Yeatherd, Dragoons.

NOW REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut R H Gordon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J C Hyde, Sherwoods.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut M R Allen, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A L Pinkerton, Artillery.
Lieut J W Sanders, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F G Thierry, Flying Corps.

NOW REPORTED PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut J F Holden, North Lancs.
Lieut E R Farmer, Yeomanry.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J A Pearson, Royal Fusiliers. should read Lieut J A Pearson Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain S B Donald, North Lancs, should read Captain S B Donald, East Kents
Captain C B Bolingbroke, North Lancs, should read Captain C B Bolingbroke, Norfolks.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will perceive the special advantages offered by advertising in the . . . .

Sunday Chronicle

We are prepared to quote for space and position on

Home, Literary and Art or Sporting pages.

The space being limited applications will be dealt with according to priority.

Frontispiece of Sunday "Chronicle" of 17th September, 1916.

ADVT. MANAGER, "…NDAY CHRONICLE"
Meadows Stree… BOMBAY.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE PUNJAB.

A CORRECTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

The following correction has been received from Lahore in reference to the message dated 30th September giving a summary of the review on the Police Administration Report:—

The paragraph dealing with the result of trial of dacoity cases in the Multan division message should read:—"However, some 700 of those implicated have been convicted either by special tribunals or regular courts and sentenced to terms of imprisonment averaging 5 to 7 years," and not 70 as wrongly given.

MURDER TRIAL AT BARODA.

SENTENCE OF FINE ENHANCED ON REVISION.

(Associated Press)

NAWSARI, Oct. 1.

The final tribunal of Baroda State, the Huzur Nyaya Sabha has convicted Rustomji Jamasji Garda, the accused in the sensational Paroojan Murder Case and ordered him to pay a fine o Rs. 1,000. The facts of the case have been reported before. Shortly Rustomji Garda was charged with murdering with a gunshot a Brahmin by name Laloobhai Dayabhai Desai, at Paroojan on the 14th May 1914. He was committed for triai to the Sessions Court of Navsari, which agreeing with the verdict of the jury, by a majority of 3 to 2, convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 300. Dissatisfied with this decision Garda appealed in the Vadisht (High) Court of Baroda before a bench of Messrs Kerendiker and Khandalawala, who acquitted him. The police subsequently moved the Huzur Nyaya Sabha consisting of Mr. M. N. Mehta, the Dewan, Mr. Bhadurker the Chief Justice Baroda High Court and Mr. Sarugpani, a puisne judge for a revision. On the advise of this court H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar convicted Garda and sentenced him as above.

USE OF TUBERCULIN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Report of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, founded by Dr. Turner, published in the papers this morning, it is stated that in the treatment of tuberculosis tuberculin is used in the Princess Street and Kamatipura dispensaries connected with the League.

May I, in the interest of the patients, invite the attention of the authorities of the League to an article in the "Manchester Guardian" (June 24th), commenting on and expressing agreement with the decision of the authorities of the Hull and East Riding Convalescent Home to abandon, after 18 months' careful experiment, the use of tuberculin in the treatment of tuberculosis "because its disadvantages had been found to outweigh its benefits."

In a leading article the London "Health Review" says:—

"The authorities of the Hull and East Riding Convalescent Home have decided, after eighteen months' careful experiment, to abandon the use of tuberculin in the treatment of tuberculosis on account of its uselessness and danger. Several Northern Press organs have commented on the fact, and expressed agreement with the decision. They have pointed out, as we have been pointing out in our columns for years, (1) that in the hands of Koch tuberculin was a disastrous failure; (2) that it was of necessity resuscitated only in an extremely mild form (one paper attributes its resurrection to the stimulus of Sir Almroth Wright's practice of vaccine therapy); (3) that the few cases in which benefit appeared to be derived from it, were those that would equally have benefited by ordinary methods of treatment; (4) that in other cases it has done actual injury to the patients."

It appears that the Corporation have contributed Rs. 10,000 to Dr. Turner's Anti-Tuberculosis League and in view of what has been stated above, it is earnestly to be hoped that the City Fathers and other contributors will, for the welfare of the suffering poor, call upon the authorities of the League to follow in the wake of the King Edward Hospital, the East Riding Convalescent Home, the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor and similar other institutions and give up the use of tuberculin. I beg to make similar appeal to the authorities of tuberculosis hospitals throughout India.—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, 20th September.

The Commissioner of the Burdwan division is now touring in the areas which have suffered by the recent cyclone and the floods which followed it. The Government of Bengal are awaiting his report as to the extent of the damage done. Meanwhile the Government have placed at his disposal an allotment of Rs. 50,000 for agricultural loans and Rs. 10,000 for gratuitous relief. Further allotments will be made, if necessary, on the receipt of the Commissioner's report.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

A very slight depression formed over south-east Bengal which caused increase of rainfall in north-east India and east United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces and Central India east, local in Assam and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island, Tavoy, Moulmein and Akyab one and a half inches: Rangoon two; Mergui, Diamond Island, Minbu one; Burdwan four; Calcutta two; Balasore, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh one; Chai Bassa, Lucknow one and a half; Bahraich two, Jubbuljore three; and Cuddalore one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Chota Nagpur and surrounding districts.

Earthquake report:—A very slight local shock was recorded on Simla Seismograph at four minutes past midnight.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 2nd Oct. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Oct. 2nd. 1915.	June 1st to Oct. 2nd. 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.09	80.52	73.63	81.28
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	....	....	....	....
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospital] .	....	....	....	....
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	....	....	....	....

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Oct. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.764 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 „
Dew Point	76.3 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.845 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	5.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	86.4 „
Minimum ....do.....do.	77.2 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,ESE,SSE,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	107 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.04 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.04 „
Do. do. year	80.58 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd	0.06 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock Fort, SUN

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	ft.	in.	Depth on Stn	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	ft.	in.
	Oct.						Oct.				
Mon.	2	m	2	15	27	6	2	m	7	52	19 6
			1	55a	25	11			7	59a	15 11
Tues.	3	m	3	7	26	10	3	m	8	46	20 4
			2	48a	25	1			8	0a	16 10
Wed.	4	m	4	11	26	2	4	m	10	6	21 0
			3	53a	24	5			10	0a	17 8
Thur.	5	m	5	28	25	10	5	m	0	15	20 9
			5	25a	23	11			11	43a	18 4
Fri.	6	m		52	26	0	6	m	1	34a	19 8
			7	5a	24	5					
Sat.	7	m	8	0	26	6	7	m	1	14	18 3
			8	20a	25	7			2	26a	18 4
Sun.	8	m	8	53	27	2	8	m	2	23	17 10
			9	21a	26	10			3	9a	17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
„ 2 (Monday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„ 6h. 27m.
„ 3 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„ 6h. 26m.
„ 4 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„ 6h. 26m.
„ 5 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 30m.	„ 6h. 25m.
„ 6 (Friday)	„ 6h. 31m.	„ 6h. 24m.
„ 7 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 31m.	„ 6h. 23m.
„ 8 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 31m.	„ 6h. 22m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Oct.	4,	4h. 30m.	.5m. p.m.
Full Moon	„ „	11,	0h. 31m.	.1m. p.m.
Last Quarter	„ „	19,	6h. 38m.	.7m. a.m.
New Moon	„ „	27,	2h. 7m.	.0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 2ND OCTOBER 1916.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd October 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above the average in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western districts; Mainpuri has had 0.45in., Cawnpore 0.18in. and Allahabad 0.60in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect in Cutch, Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 3.26in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately cluded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.19in. or rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has recommenced and nearly general in the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts and local in the Madras Deccan, while a few showers have occurred in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

Some showers are likely in the United and the Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. A few showers may occur also on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 2nd of October 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall; Past 24 hours	Rainfall; Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st Oct.)	87.7	68.0	73	..	0	—0.61
Jask	94.5	75.5	64	..	0.29	0.23
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st Oct.)	89.2	85.9	70	..	0.58	0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.8	79.4	31	..	3.86	—0.92
Rawalpindi	96.2	66.6	66	..	37.30	14.86
Lahore	101.5	75.2	75	..	23.08	7.94
Hissar	97.2	75.8	75	..	17.97	..
Ambala	96.8	74.1	80	..	28.06	5.50
Delhi	92.4	77.8	79	..	27.17	3.69
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.5	74.2	51	..	24.86	4.50
Mainpuri	92.4	75.1	99	0.45	32.98	9.69
Jhansi	90.2	75.0	84	..	42.90	8.11
Cawnpore	96.4	75.7	94	0.18	47.23	14.74
Allahabad	87.9	75.7	91	0.60	58.86	24.40
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.5	81.4	70	..	3.17	0.61
Karachi	87.9	78.7	87	..	21.67	10.54
Ajmer	91.2	73.6	80	..	25.27	6.41
Jaipur	87.5	71.6	78	..	21.55	9.16
Kotah	93.6	76.6	74	..	43.81	16.70
Mount Abu	78.2	63.9	82	..	32.31	24.08
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.0	72.7	74	..	12.92	—0.39
Dwarka	84.7	78.8	79	..	11.10	—2.57
Veraval	84.3	78.6	77	..	28.55	6.40
Rajkot	92.6	66.9	78	..	24.20	—1.28
Bhavnagar Para	94.2	72.0	78	..	19.28	—0.26
Surat	87.8	73.8	78	..	32.25	12.64
Ahmedabad	92.2	74.8	78	..	24.23	—4.50
Deesa	89.6	72.1	92	0.01	24.78	1.55
Ratnagiri	84.0	68.4	83	..	37.55	10.17
Indore	85.4	67	90	..	39.94	8.55
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.7	72.5	93	3.26	46.85	—4.43
Saugor	86.0	71.6	93	..	37.15	—5.20
Hoshanga bad	86.0	73.2	79	..	31.22	5.61
Khandwa	87.4	70.2	81	..	24.09	6.65
Akola	84.8	71.4	78	..	38.91	9.91
Amraoti	87.8	70.8	76	..	40.09	10.79
Nagpur	89.7	74.3	73	..	45.97	2.37
Chanda	90.6	74.6	80	..	50.45	2.97
Jubbulpur	94.3	77.0	90	..	34.31	—10.07
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.4	76.4	81	0.09	80.52	11.56
Ratnagiri	85.6	75.8	76	..	132.30	36.34
Marmugao	85.5	74.8	91	..	115.12	28.86
Karwar	84.0	75.6	93	0.04	128.92	14.13
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.6	65.6	78	..	20.52	1.30
Ahmednagar	92.0	66.6	73	..	24.02	5.82
Poona	85.2	68.3	84	..	20.55	—8.44
Sholapur	91.9	71.8	71	..	31.42	5.11
Bijapur	87.4	70.2	69	..	19.18	4.10
Belgaum	81.9	66.5	87	..	33.48	—5.24
Aurangabad	87.1	66.2	68	0.19	41.43	17.10
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.7	68.8	88	..	31.97	—4.21
Hyderabad	84.1	75.6	89	..	36.98	12.36
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.2	73.1	84	..	103.02	—6.34
Calicut	83.2	74.7	91	..	88.24	—0.95
Cochin	85.6	73.4	80	..	80.85	7.25
Colombo	84.6	73.4	85	..	80.18	8.51
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.5	78.7	81	..	41.07	17.44
Bellary	91.5	73.6	72	0.02	15.54	4.48
Cuddapah	93.9	74.2	110	0.8	30.15	10.18
Madras	92.2	80.8	81	..	13.09	—3.92
Bangalore	82.3	64.8	81	..	23.33	8.42
Coimbatore	86.6	68.6	77	..	10.59	4.79
Trichinopoly	94.8	75.5	63	..	18.43	6.65
Negapatam	92.3	77.1	81	..	15.76	4.8

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 2nd October 1916 was 29.093 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Sergeant Reginald T. Dunn, of the Warwickshire Regiment, who has been killed in action, was an assistant master at St. Mark's School, Cheltenham, before the war, and had been appointed English master at a college at Ranchi, an appointment that was being kept open for him until the end of the war.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

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Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, mentioning this Paper.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Sept. 30th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	34,000
„ to Continent..	9,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	89⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	32 7/8
Closing Tone of silver:—Undemanded—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅝
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5⅝
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6⅛
„ „ „ „ 6 „	6⅛
Interest day to day loans	4½
„ 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	50⅜
Rupee Paper 5½% Nominal	51½ Nominal
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	69½
Government Securities 2%	50⅜
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.88

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 30th.

3½ %1925—1928	£85½
4½ %1925—1945	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 30th.

WHEAT

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Sept.-Oct Buyers	71/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Renarde Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Oct. Sellers	69/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold. Oct.-Nov. Sellers	70
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Oct.-Nov. Sellers	68/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Paid Small rains	88/6
Toria Rapeseed Oct.-Nov. Sellers	78/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentene La Plata Nominal.	
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Paid	80

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£137
Standard Copper G.M.B. Sellers	£118
Copper Braziers	£160
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	4½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0
G.O.B. Liverpool	£26-4-6
No. 1, Garstherrie	

FREIGHT.

Rates:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct. Buyers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Value	2/4½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Oct.-Dec.	21/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay, Oct.-Dec.	21/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Karachi, Oct.-Dec.	21/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Oct.-Dec.	24/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay, Oct.-Dec.	24/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi, Oct.-Dec.	24/7

London, Sept. 29th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.			21/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec.	Karachi Oct. Dec.		21/9 21/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec.			24/3
Do.	do.	Bombay Oct.-Dec.	24/6
Do.	do.	Karachi Oct.-Dec.	24/7

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

The market to-day opened with Broach at 345½ and has only fluctuated within narrow limits.

Only a small business has been reported in contracts and bazaar trading was only on a moderate scale.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

Fine Akola January 314.

Fully Good Bengal January 258½.

Fine Bengal, January 271.

Good Broach April 346.

Bombay, Oct. 2nd.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.			DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	April 1917	Spot COTTON
Broach,	Good	M.G.	..	..	344 285/95
Broach,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	305/15
Bengal,	F.G.	M.G.	.. 288	..	245/55
Bengal,	Fine	M.G.	.. 269	..	260/67
Bengal,	Superfine	M.G.	..	..	272/80
Rajputana,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	258/63
Khan. Akola	Fine	M.G.	.. 313	..	295/05
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	300/07
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	305/10
Yeotmal,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	310/17
Nagpore,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	312/17
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine	G.M.	..	..	315/20
Khandeish,	Fine	M.G.	.. 296	..	285/92
Khandeish,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	275/80
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	280/90
Jalna	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	270/80
Indore,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	290/00
Ujjain,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	305/20
Nander,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	330/45
Mathia,	Fine	M.G.	..	..	275/85
Mathia,	F.G.	M.G.	..	..	265/75
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good		..	..	332/40
Coompta,	Good	M.G.	..	..	325/72
Westerns,	Good	M.G.	..	..	350/57
Westerns,	Good	H.G.	..	..	342/50

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 2nd October, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	271	259	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	296	283	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	..
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	..
Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	314	..	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	316	..	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum Pooleymun (M.G.)	319	..	.. Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	322	..	.. 25th Jan. 1917

(a unchanged.)

Nagpore
Kampti (M.G.)
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)
Broach (M.G.)
Wadhwan (M.G.) H.G.
Methia (M.G.)
Jalgaj (M.G.)
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)
Sawgd. Dharwar
Westerns (M.G.)
Westerns (H.G.)
Coompta (M.G.)

RECEIPTS OF GO

The following are
Wheat, and Seeds, by
bay during the 24 h
30th September, 1916:—

Cotton	
Wheat	
Linseed	
Rape, Rai and Must	
Ginjellyseed	
Poppyseed	
Groundnuts	
Castorseed	
Rice	
Myrabollams	
Cottonseed	
Mowraseed	
Gram	
Joowar	
Maize	
Barley	

WHEAT A

The following are to-day's
the Marwari Chamber of Co

Ready.

Wheat, White Delhi 70-80'	
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawapore	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawapore	
Linseed, Brown Bold	
Linseed, Brown Thin	
Teelseed, White 85.15	
„ Gujar 75.25	
„ Gujar 50.50	
„ Black	
Popyseed, White	
Groundnuts	
Mowraseed	
Jawa	
Arandia	

Forward.

Wheat April-May	
Linseed May	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	
Rapeseed April-May	
Arandia Asri	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	
D. D. Mail	
T. T. Forward	
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Rea	
Do. do. Forward	
Do. 6 m-s Ready	
Francs 3 m-s do.	
60 d-s Hongkong	
Do. Shanghai	
Do. Yokohama	

BULLION.

English Bar Gold	
Australian do.	
Bombay do.	
English Shield Sovereigns	
English Dragons	
Silver ex-duty Ready	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct

The cotton mill share market stood
to-day.

Owing to fair buying Tata Iron and S
shares assumed a healthy tone and a rise
a few points was recorded to-day.

In Mill shares for October delivery Da
closed at Rs. 602½.

Fazulbhai closed at Rs. 795 x. d. Stan
ards at Rs. 1625 x. d. Madhavji at Rs. 15
Currimbhai stood steady at Rs. 410 India
Bleachings at Rs. 367½ and Crescent at Rs
235.

Pearls kept in demand at Rs. 575 x. d.
Century were placed at Rs. 350.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares
improved to Rs. 390.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed
at Rs. 1355.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares chang
ed hands between Rs. 397½ to Rs. 407½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs.
861.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares
moved up to Rs. 360.

Katni Cement Ordinary shares advanced to
Rs. 330 x. d. and Deferred after touching
Rs. 1220 closed at Rs. 1,200.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was
done in the vicinity of Rs. 79.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted
at Rs. 90.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 30th Sept. 1916, as compared with the statement of 30th Sept. 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	30th Sept. 1915. Rs.	30th Sept. 1916. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lackhs		
„ Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	59,00,000	128,05,000
Sundries	63,000	1,12,000
Total Rs.	75,63,000	145,17,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	23,34,000	30,35,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	21,93,000	51,51,000
Local Bills Discounted	2,60,000	6,13,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	26,000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	1,42,000	1,14,000
Sundries	44,000	1,77,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust. Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	25,64,000	54,01,000
Total Rs.	75,63,000	145,17,000

PLANTS FOR SULPHURIC ACID.

Three large plants for sulphuric acid manufacture will shortly be in operation near Calcutta, and it is to be remarked that high prices have not prevented their acquisition. For a plant producing 10 tons of acid per 24 hours the sum of £15,000 f.o.b. London was quoted and paid. Dear lead is, of course, the chief item in the bill.

HOTELS IN INDIA.

A REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

Recently a Bombay correspondent addressed a communication to a London journal criticising Indian hotels. The article was reproduced in "The Caterer and Hotel-keeper's Gazette" and has provoked a reply from a correspondent who has been connected with hotel management in India and strongly repudiates the criticisms. It is evident that the writer has been connected with hotels on the other side of India but he pays a very high tribute, to the Taj Mahal and Green's Restaurant. He says:—

Having recently resigned the position of general manager of two of the most important hotels in India, I may claim to speak with some authority on this subject. Mr. Wallace's first paragraph is mere nonesense; he appears to think that personal experience as a kitchen scullion is essential to the making of a good manager. It would be as sensible to say that a good criminal lawyer must have had personal experience as a criminal. In my opinion the most important qualifications of a manager are a gift of organisation, the ability to pick out the right men for their respective jobs and the knack of getting the best work out of them.

Mr. Wallace says that three important requisites should be provided in an Indian Hotel,—food, ventilation and cleanliness These are equally necessary in European Hotels, and in this respect India, taking into account the local difficulties, of which I will speak later, is quite able to (and does) hold its own. One of the Hotels with which I was connected was up to date in every way in regard to the three important requisites. There are 600 rooms, each provided with electric light and fans and to each bedroom is attached a bathroom with an unlimited supply of hot and cold water; while the sanitation and ventilation are perfect. The dining-room seated 700 and the restaurant the same number, and although, when I left the temperature was 160 deg. in the shade, on no occasion was the atmosphere as bad as that which I experienced in a London Restaurant the other day, when the temperature was about 65 deg. This restaurant, I may add, is one which is referred to as a model throughout the world. We even had the necessary verandah 30 ft. wide and 300 ft. long, and I found it impossible to persuade the guests to use it. It was too hot during the day, and during the night it was too cold in winter, while in summer the guests preferred to sit inside under a punkha.

I entirely disagree with Mr. Wallace's statement that dishes are a caricature of European cooking and appear on successive days in a different guise. In the first class hotels I have always been greatly struck by the total absence of made-up dishes.

A MODEL KITCHEN.

Speaking of the seven or eight different kitchens which I saw in India I noticed that they compared very favourably with European Kitchens. It is not only the traveller in India who is happy in having no curiosity concerning these things, and I should like to add that for cleanliness in a Hotel kitchen, although not a particularly large one, the kitchen of the Connemara Hotel, Madras, surpassed anything I have ever seen, and I believe I am correct in saying that no European cook was employed, the *chef* himself being a Goanese. . . . .

If Mr. Wallace really thinks that he cannot obtain good food, well served and cooked, let him visit Green's Restaurant at Bombay (run, I believe, by the Proprietors of the Taj Mahal Hotel.) A few weeks ago, before leaving India, I spent a night in Bombay and had a splendid airy room at the Taj Mahal, and went to Green's for dinner. I had a grilled pomfret, loin chop and a rum omlette, so admirably served that I visited the Restaurant again at noon on the following day. On this occasion I had prawn Mayonnaise, mixed grill, and peaches Melba, and as far as the cooking and service were concerned I could have imagined myself at the Savoy. . . . .

Mr. Wallace says that the service in Indian Hotels is of the most variable kind, the staff of servants changing in number according to the season. Of course it does?—in India as well as everywhere else. To understand this does not call for any great technical knowledge. The "boys" certainly lack initiative, but are wonderful imitators, and, speaking as a Manager, I may say that a good deal of trouble is caused by some customers addressing the "boys" as if they were dogs, thereby flurrying them. If a guest wants pepper and salt, he has got to ask for them. It is useless to ask a boy for salt and abuse him for not bringing pepper as well. If he is told exactly what is wanted, the "boy" will generally do his best to provide it, although there are exceptions to this rule, just as with alien waiters at home.

A CHRONIC GRUMBLER.

I am afraid the long resident in India often becomes a chronic grumbler. As an instance I will refer to a little incident which occurred just before I left: it is petty enough, but sufficient to illustrate my meaning. An elderly colonel left his breakfast one morning and came to see me, quite beside himself with rage, his grievance being that although there were eighteen items on the breakfast menu, steak did not figure thereon. He did not want a chop, he wanted a steak as he had mutton for dinner the previous night. The very next morning the steaks were provided for breakfast, but no chops; evidently having forgotten his trouble of the day before, the colonel once more made for my office and demanded to know if it were not possible to obtain a chop, as he was "sick to death of steaks." . . . .

Passengers can now be transhipped between Marwar Junction and Marwar Pali. The usual passenger train started from Marwar Junction this morning.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary was published yesterday giving a revised list of Justices of the Peace in Bombay. The following gentlemen are newly appointed:—

Mr. Abdullah Dharamsi, Mr. Bapuji Navroji Saklatwala, the Ven. C. M. Barham, Mr. Bejonji Manekji Hodiwala, Lieut.-Colonel H. Bennett, Messrs. A. F. L. Brayne, R. H. Brooke and W. N. Cartland, Prof. A. L. Covernton, the Hon. Mr. J. S. Curtis, Messrs. J. P. DeQuadros, Dharmaji Madhavrao Rokde, Dinshah Hormasji Vania, Fardunji A. Kharsedji Farfunji and J. W. Field, the Rev. Father A. Goodier, the Rev. J. D. Gordon, Messrs. H. T. Gorrie and Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, the Rev. R. M. Gray, Messrs. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Ibrahim Patel, A. F. Henriques, Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha and Jamsedji Jivanji Bazdar, Dr. Jamsedji Nassarwanji Duggan, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Messrs. Jivandas Pitambar, J. E. C. Jukes, Kamruddin Amirudin Latif, Kashinath Devji Dhuru, Kashinath Ramkrishna Korgaonkar, R. J. Kent, R. Kidd, A. Logie, G. W. Love and K. E. Mackenzie, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Messrs. H. P. W. MacNaghten, Maganlal Hargovandas Shroff, Manchershah Kavasji Gazdar, P. R. Mellor and J. Mercer, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, Mr. G. Miller, Mr. Muhammad Kadir Shaikh, Dr. W. Nunan, Mr. Naoroji Hormasji Contractor, Dr. P. N. Daruwala, Messrs. H. S. N. Pilkington, Purgumal Gulji Singhani, Rustamji Edulji Modi, Sayaji Naguji, W. S. Sharpe, C. C. Swetenham, G. W. Talbot, G. A. Thomas, B. S. Turkhud, Vasanji Narayanji Bhimji, F. A. M. H. Vincent, R. F. L. Whitty, D. W Wilson and G. M. Wise.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR N. T. VAIDYA.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya died yesterday morning at the age 60 after a short but acute illness.—

The late Mr. Narayan Trimbak Vaidya's father, Trimbak Vaidya, was a native physician of reputation in Bombay. Almost the whole of his official life was passed in the Secretariat, and being inquisitive and hard-working he made good use of the opportunities for acquiring general knowledge of every subject dealt with by the Government of the Presidency. He served his apprenticeship in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments of the Secretariat, and was appointed a proof-examiner in the Secretariat Press on Rs. 20 only in April 1877. There he rose to the top in the line, being placed in charge of the Press in 1890. Mr. Vaidya retired from service on 1st January 1908, on the day on which he entered his 53rd year, after putting in 30 years' service.

During the Government of Lord Northcote Mr. Vaidya had the honour of accompanying and escorting her Excellency Lady Northcote when she went round *incognito* on her mission of charity for giving relief to the distressed in their homes. He had to find out, and investigate, deserving cases for relief by that philanthropic lady.

Mr. Vaidya worked as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate in Bombay for nearly eight years. He was member of the Municipal Corporation for three years. Mr. Vaidya was afterwards Chief Officer, Broach City Municipality, and was nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council last May.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE AUSTRALIAN GAME.

The second exhibition of Australian League Football was played on the Oval last night before a fair sized crowd. The two sides were composed of the Sappers and the Drivers of the Wireless Squadron. The game was very fast and open, but there was not a great deal of passing and so those who were unfamiliar with it might have thought it rather scrappy. The Drivers were pressing for the majority of the time. Their forwards missed very few opportunities. From scrambles in front of the goal they kicked two six-pointers and they were awarded several free kicks which were converted. The Drivers won by 5 goals 4 behinds (34 points) to 3 goals 9 behinds (27 points).

For the winners, Denham, Fitzgerald and Thompson played good games, while among the losers, Gray, McDougall and McDonald were most prominent.

MRS. BESANT'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION AT GORAKHPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, Oct. 2.

A well-attended public meeting held in the Town Hall yesterday to celebrate Mrs. Besant's birthday was presided by Mr. Charu Chandra Das, Advocate. Mr. Ishwarsaran and others addressed the meeting. A congratulatory telegram was sent to Mrs. Besant.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 2nd.

Total Imports — — — — — 37,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To day's opening prices.
October.	9.42
Oct.-Nov.	9.36
Nov.-Dec.	9.38
Dec.-Jan.	9.40
Jan.-Feb.	9.43
Feb.-Mar.	9.45
Mar.-Apl.	9.47
Apl.-May	9.48
May-June	9.49
June-July	9.47
July-Aug.	9.45
Aug.-Sept.	9.29
Sept.-Oct.	9.08

SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

ENTRIES FOR EIGHTH EXTRA.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Penny Pie, Hoppner, Lucky Thought, Anthracite, Kim III, Carpentia, Madrina, Twa Brigs, Merry Mabel, Llangeinor, Stageland, Dunskey, Pretty Good Sort, Binfield, Grove, Mololee, Maud, Dumfries, Lesto, Watteau, Wavestar, Vital, Dorian, Fire Finch, Royal Ambition, Triple Alliance and Flamen.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Decorum, North, Pension, Richard, Chastity, Airman, Borgie, Spoofer, Gibberish and Megale.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs, b. a. h.

Abdul, Messrs. A. Kadums' Kudban, Royalist, Tawdry, Sherali, Eldorado, Nassau, Saood, Shaitan, Salim, Czar, Vigilant, Present, Ormuz, Remmee, Refusal, Subbiaco, Murpho, Bikaneer, Jemadar, Nyvaro, Mirado, Grey, Malik, Dartmoor, Chameleon, Ben Hur, Safi, Fairy Gold, Angler, Active, Fado, Mandala, Portugal, Najdi, Planet, Shukur, Aberdeen, Bhayram, India, Toledo, Panama, Tawakul, Crisis, Raven, Romano and Rosy Morn.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Iron Chest, Nawabzada, Burg, Section, Durban, Tammooz, Brimo, Investment, Black Ivory, Makbul, Gazal, Hurchan, Ace of Royals, Welcome, Excelsior, Solar Star, Black Hussar and Osprey.

THE SALISBURY PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Pension, Matchless, Corridor, Lady Douglas, Kit Grey Leg, Fire Tail, King's Head, Edmyne, Richard, Dollet, Arkangelo, Sunder, Haven of Rest, Servian and Double Fluke.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Durban, Tammooz, Red Cross, Dhaidan, Defender, Arrow, Mat-hat-Baig, Hurchan, Vellard, Tenebreuse, Crusader and Sirmust.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ZINGARI CLUB V MR. LIMJI'S XI.

Played on the Oval the game resulted in a win for the Zingari Club by 69 runs. Scores.—

ZINGARI C. C.

Hildreth 5, Paterson 7, Gidney 0, Ardason 28, Lynn 22, Harwood (Retired) 28, Nightingale (Retired) 25, McClimpha 0, Greenhill 0, Faulkner 2, Mathatore 2, extras 13. Total 132.

MR. LIMJI'S XI.

Daruwalla 22, Pavri 3, Nalasett 18, Chinoy 0, Kharas 0, Marker (run out) 2, Bulsara 5, Mistry 4, Devicha (not out) 2, Limji 2, Arjaru 1, extras 4. Total 63.

CHITRAPUR C.C. V. SARASWAT UNION C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for Chitrapur C. C. by 37 runs. Scores.—

Chitrapur C. C. Total score 67 runs.
Saraswat Union C. C. Total score 30 runs.

LORD HARRIS CRICKET SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

The game between St. Xaviers High School and the New English School was played yesterday and resulted in a win for the New English School by 10 runs. The St. Xavier High School scored 99 and the New English School scored 109 runs.

The death occurred yesterday in the Calcutta Presidency General Hospital of Rev. Father Adolphe Van De Mergel, Catholic Vicar of St. Thomas, Middleton Row.

(Continued from column 5.)

this case we have also a class of people some of whom are quite comfortably off, but at their wit's end to know how to find for those of their sons who are not particularly gifted, occupations which will maintain them in the style they have been accustomed to. We want in the same manner schools in which absolutely practical industrial would be given together with gentlemanly culture and combined with the school the organisation, also described in the last article, to help each young man, after he had been trained, to climb higher and higher on the industrial ladder.

As we said in that article there is practically no limit to what can be done with modern industrial methods, but organisation is necessary. Organisation can also meet the apparently hopeless case of boys who have no capacity for anything but manual work by carefully providing for them the kind of manual work suitable as regards remuneration and as giving conditions congenial to men of education. There is no class which has greater need of being organised. For it organisation can do everything. As yet no organisation exists with the result that these young men crowd into over-stocked occupations where they have no chance and are condemned, too often, to a life of disappointment and bitterness.

The important difference between the case of the well-to-do Anglo-Indians and the well-to-do Indian middle classes is that in the former case the problem of the girls has to be considered. Industrial progress has rendered it quite possible to arrange for them also to earn a very comfortable living under conditions in every way suitable to young women of education and refinement. In this case also there would be scope for those who showed capability, as manageresses with modern methods. We have only to organise people in such a manner that they will enjoy the fruits of their well organised and properly-equipped industrial labour without being handicapped by the costliness of town living and all will be able to enjoy conditions of comfort.

The beginning that could be made could be commercially sound because there are sufficient parents who are in a position to pay for their sons and possibly their daughters at such schools and when properly trained their parents would be able to finance them for a start. Summarising then the position of the Anglo-Indian to-day we have every reason to say that modern improvements in industry and agriculture have opened up possibilities which show that he may become a factor of the very greatest importance to India and that in many variety of ways.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

NEO-CO-OPERATION IN INDIA.

A GREAT FUTURE FOR ANGLO-INDIAN COMMUNITY

The fourth of Captain Petavel's series of articles on the Indian Industrial problems of the day deals optimistically with the possibilities of "neo-co-operation" in application to the Anglo-Indian problem. The previous three articles from Captain Petavel's pen appeared in this journal on the 19th August and 15th and 22nd September respectively:—

We are responsible for India as a ward but for the Anglo-Indians as our own kinsmen and kinsmen living in a country where their cousins on the Indian side look upon them as foreigners. It is a known fact in the science of Mendelism that those who hold their parentage from different races combine either the qualities of both or the faults of both. This is very unfortunate for our Anglo-Indian cousin since it is also a fact that generally speaking the worst members of a community bring themselves into prominence, whilst the good ones remain unnoticed. We have to "take the world as it is and not as it isn't" as the sailor said. It is mere waste of time appealing to people to be sensible and charitable in their judgment. We must take it that, by the working of these laws, the Anglo-Indian will be denied ordinary fairness.

In every way this kinsman of ours is in a difficult position. If he is a working man he is one with pretensions due to his relationship with the ruling race which are often nothing but a millstone round his neck. Not even those who combine the good qualities are always comfortably situated. They may have a large family—some people do; their children may not be brilliant—that too happens sometimes. In other middle class communities a mediocre boy can tread in what might be regarded as a lower walk life without cutting himself off from cultured society. In this particular middle class a step downwards is often a veritable fall.

A CLEAR SOLUTION.

Now if ever there was a problem to which "neo-co-operation" seems to offer a clear solution this problem of the Anglo-Indian is it. In parts of India where the climate and soil are good a community that is entirely without prejudices about agricultural and industrial methods would have a very easy task to produce all that is most necessary for its members. Freedom from prejudice—it is perhaps not an exaggeration to say—counts for as much as consumate skill in these days of new methods and improvements and the Anglo-Indian has a perfectly open mind in these matters. There is a special advantage "neo-co-operataive" communities of Anglo-Indians would be likely to have that is well worthy of notice. They would of course, have to produce something for sale as all "neo-co-operative" communities would to have some money to purchase what they could not produce themselves. Here they would very probably have the strong arm of Government to help them. Not only does the Government feel its responsibility but the most elementary knowledge of "neo-co-operation" and its special features leads us to foresee that such communities would be of immense importance as nurseries of new industries and one result of this would be that their more capable members would come to them just as training ground to fit them for good industrial appointments. This is a feature that every practical person will realise is of vital importance since, as we have already had occasion to mention in these articles, "Man does not live by bread alone." If we forget that fact for a moment our social schemes become mere childish Utopias.

A good many workers of inferior type would remain permanently in these communities, but the managers would be able to deal with them all the necessary firmness; "neo-co-operation" combines, with all the economic strength of co-operation, all the compelling power of the individualistic system. It would do with unsatisfactory workers just what a commercial firm does. These would have to take refuge finally in special colonies.

Another important feature is the perfect education system such colonies could have, developing the children to the utmost of their capabilities so that the future generations would be of a constantly improving type. Experience has shown wonderful things as to the capability of the child to be improved if taken in hand young. The process could be brought to its greatest perfection in such colonies and if they helped to demonstrate its value practically they might render thus another immense service to the whole country and to humanity at large. Another thing not to be passed unnoticed either is that the colonies might easily acquire considerable military importance. They could become garrisons costing the country little or nothing.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION.

But here again we are faced by the same situation as with "neo-co-operation" generally: dazzling possibilities but the perplexing question how we are to advance towards their practical realisation. We cannot expect the Government to launch out on costly experiments, specially at the present time; and capitalists' help will certainly not be forthcoming at first.

But the conditions of the start are identical with those existing in the case of the Bengali middle classes. In

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, October 3, 1916.

THE NEW CO-OPERATION.

Among the many things which the war revealed in its earlier stages were the weakness of Britain's scientific armour and the consequent peril to which many of its industries were exposed. Awakened by these revelations the British Government in July 1915 established, by an Order in Council, a Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Appointed as a permanent organisation, the Committee proceeded to set up an Advisory Council, consisting of eight eminent workers in pure and applied science, and this Council issued in mail week its first annual Report,—a document which, being interesting not so much as a record of work already achieved, but as a full and clear statement of the problem, contains many points that all those interested in, and anxious for, the industrial development of this country, would do well to study.

The first important thing that emerges from the Report is that the industrial prosperity of England after the war will depend in no small measure on the attitude of the manufacturers towards science. That attitude has been generally one of conservative indifference, if not positive aloofness. This lack of receptivity on their part is amply borne out in the Report. British manufacturers, it has been found, are slow to co-operate for the purpose of research; they dislike the idea of sharing anything with a trade competitor. That their conception of the relations between science and industry has often been very narrow is not surprising when it is remembered that up to very recently British manufacturers, finding themselves still in the commanding position they had inherited, could afford to stick to the methods that had been good enough for their fathers or grandfathers. Thus a typical "captain of industry" told the Council that he "had no interest in research which did not produce results within a year." As a director of the research laboratories of the Eastman Kodak Company explained, such an unenterprising manufacturer does not recognise that, "in every case where the effect of research work has been very marked, that work has been directed, not towards the superficial processes of industry, but towards the fundamental and underlying theory of the subject," which "means a large, elaborately-equipped and heavily-staffed laboratory engaged largely on work which for many years will be unremunerative." It required the patient labour of many years before some of the most important of German industrial discoveries were made; the discovery of synthetic indigo, for instance, cost twenty years' work and a million pounds. Besides, it is not necessarily the grappling with a particular technical problem, but the disinterested pursuit of pure science that has invariably,—though incidentally,—opened up new avenues of industry. As the Report points out,

"If it is supposed that modern industry can be developed or even maintained by a process of detailed investigations, a series of particular inquiries, however careful, the time, trouble and expense involved will be largely wasted. Such a supposition is based on fallacious conceptions of the manner in which scientific research proceeds and of the way in which the scientific industries have been built up. It is impossible for the most acute investigator to be sure that a particular line of research will lead to a positive result; on the other hand, it will often suggest a diverging inquiry that, if followed up, may produce results even more valuable than the original question. Such loose ends litter the laboratories of firms which confine themselves to questions of the moment. They lead straight to the basic theory of the subject, to the roots that strike down into pure science. They are infinite in number and interminable . . . . . but they often give results which revolutionise industries . . . . . and give that control over Nature which it is the object of all science to secure."

The obvious moral of all this is,—and the example of America and Japan no less than, of course, of Germany, has already amply shown,—that the time for the complacent spirit is past for British manufacturers,—and for their Indian prototypes. The industry of the Empire must either go forward or go back. The only way in which it can go forward is by securing science as a constant ally. The old order must give way to the new in which capitalists and captains of industry will co-operate with the ablest and most alert minds in the scientific world. The Council recognises that there must be a central Clearing House of information as to research, and already, it is instructive to note, more than one of the Dominions is said to have expressed its anxiety to share in the benefits of such an organisation,—India, as usual, remaining or being allowed to remain behind. But the most practical problem is how best to give expression to the new co-operation. The universities must be ready to train men on the assumption that the demand will be great enough to absorb the increased supply, and the manufacturers on their part and the State must be prepared to endow research in full confidence that the return will justify the outlay. But on this point the Report contains an observation that reaches far beyond the mere organisation of particular scientific inquiries. The Council is prepared to create a large number of Research Scholarships, but it has realised that "it is useless to offer Scholarships if competent candidates are not forthcoming, and they cannot be forthcoming in sufficient numbers until a larger number of well-educated students enter the universities." That is a problem, they add, which the Education Departments have to solve. No one who examines the subject closely can deny that. It is more so in India than in almost any other country in the world. And the only way to its solution is a great development and re-organisation of the educational system.

HINDENBURG'S COUNTER MOVE.

A good deal of obscurity surrounds the news we are getting of the progress of events on the Transylvanian Front. A Reuter's special service message comments on certain facts which have not as yet been communicated to us. It appears that the Austro-German concentration in this quarter has been of a more formidable character than we had been led to suppose and that the Roumanians have had a narrow escape of having their communications cut. On Sunday we published a cable to "The Pioneer," according to which an Austrian communiqué admitted that the Roumanians had regained the Vulcan and Szurdak passes as a result of a big encircling movement which compelled the Austrians to withdraw. This is not quite consistent with the view gained from the Reuter's message to which we have referred and which says that the Roumanians fought with desperate valour to extricate themselves from a position in which their communications between Hermannstadt and the passes to the southward were gravely threatened. According to the same message, it is evident that the enemy claim to have cut off the retreat of the Roumanians but this is refuted by the Roumanian communiqué. This is presumably the communiqué from Bucharest, dated October 1st, which shows us that the Roumanians were actually surrounded at Hermannstadt but after three days desperate fighting succeeded in re-establishing their communications southwards and were able to retire and regain the passes.

The enforced retirement from Hermannstadt is of considerable importance and it must be assumed that in a difficult operation of this character, in which the forces were being extricated from a position in which they were surrounded on all sides, the losses must have been very heavy. But for the rest the Roumanians will probably stand a better chance of staying the great counter-offensive which Falkenheyn is apparently conducting by holding the passes than in the open country beyond, and the difficulty of the task of the attackers will certainly be greater. But the situation is such as to make us await the news of the development of operations on this front in the immediate future with anxiety, though there need be no lack of confidence in the forces which extricated themselves with such skill and valour from Hermannstadt. The Vulcan pass, it may be mentioned, is about a hundred and fifty miles due west of Bucharest.

Apparently Hindenburg is staking a great deal on the success of this offensive against Roumania. Much depends on how far the Chancellor's boast that the Allies will never break through on the Western Front is justified. It is obvious that very large risks are being taken, for, even if the assertion that Germany is depending on flying reserve divisions to meet the danger on the West is accepted with the suspicion that we are apt to attach to these wonderful reports which come from the correspondents at Headquarters, it is obvious that a massive concentration in Transylvania leaves the resources to meet the repeated blows on the Somme in a very attenuated condition.

Notes of the Day.

Bethman-Holweg's Surrender.

It would seem that the ruthless submarine warfare party in Germany has triumphed and that the Imperial Chancellor had already surrendered to the Tirpitzites before he met the Reichstag. That is the obvious reading of his denunciations of England as the chief enemy and the announcement that he deserved to be hanged if he was not agreeable to every possible means of frightfulness being employed, taken with the report that the American Ambassador has gone to Washington to discuss with the President, the German intention to re-open "reckless submarine warfare." How far the recklessness has ever been really abandoned is not quite clear, but we know that numbers of neutral vessels have been sunk during the past few months. In the meanwhile a bitter anti-American campaign has burst forth in the German press and it is evidently supposed that it will be quite safe to defy American feeling and go back on the undertaking given to the United States Government while the unfortunate President is in the throes of an election, and has himself announced that the domestic issue must be settled before the country can cope with any international question.

Abyssinia.

Lij Yasu, the Emperor of Abyssinia, whose deposition is announced was born in 1897 and succeeded the famous Emperor Menelek on that monarch's death in December 1913. Lij Yasu is a son of Menelek's daughter and is married to a granddaughter of the Emperor Johannes the Second, the successor of the hapless Theodore. According to the Italian papers his deposition is a diplomatic victory for the Entente Powers. Presumably this youthful King has been foolish enough to lend a too ready ear to the Teutonic tempter but Abyssinia is not an autocratically ruled country, though Menelek, a man of strong personality, was more or less of a despot. The ultimate authority, however, lies in the hands of a Council of State, consisting of the more powerful of the feudal chiefs, and since 1907 a cabinet has been in existence with ministers for war and foreign affairs. It is just as well that German machinations have not prevailed upon the Chiefs as well as the Emperor, as the Abyssinian military power, nowadays, is not to be despised and the geographical position of the country would have rendered a military diversion extremely embarrassing to France and Italy, as well as Great Britain. These three Powers in 1906 concluded an agreement for the maintenance of the *status quo*, political and territorial, in Abyssinia.

Indian Trade Relations with France.

The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris recently proposed that India should send a commission of business men to France to promote trade and examine the extent to which France can replace German goods. It has also been suggested that the commission should visit France not later than October. A commercial deputation has already gone to Russia from Madras and a Canadian trade commissioner has visited France on behalf of the Dominions with results stated to be very satisfactory. It appears that the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India considered that it would be difficult to arrange for a commission of business men in time, but it has agreed to the Madras deputation visiting France on its return from Russia, probably in November.

Justices of the Peace.

An extraordinary issue of the Bombay Government Gazette issued yesterday con-

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tain R. J. Batty, Mr. H. M
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Party:—The Rev Dr.
chan and Mrs. Mackichan,
Shepherd and Mr. Shepherd,
nel A. H. Nott, Lieut.-Colon
Scott, Lieut.-Colonel J. B. A
J. W. Fellowes, Mr. F. C. Gri
R. Greaves and Mrs. Greaves
Excellencies and staff.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN FELLED.

BRITISH CAPTURE EAUCOURT.

N FELLED IN LONDON.

INTO FLAMES.

DIES RECOVERED.

UTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2. 2-5 a.m.
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LATER.

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an addendum which says just reported to have been in flames in North of Lon-

LATER.

was starry and quite clear. was caught by searchlights nd a moment later burst into fell slowly to earth lighting ry for miles around. Its greeted by cheers from pectators.

DOUS CONFLAGRATION.

SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
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ELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 2.
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STRATEGIC ERVE.

FLYING RESERVE."

AL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.
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BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EAUCOURT.

PRISONERS TOTAL 26735.

VALUABLE WORK BY "TANKS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 2.

Last night's communiqué from General Haig says:—This afternoon in the centre we attacked and captured the whole objective on a front of three thousand yards between east of Eaucourt and the Albert-Bapaume road, north-east of the Destremont Farm. Eaucourt is reported to be in our hands.

Further East we pushed our posts well beyond our original front. Hitherto three hundred prisoners have been taken. Our casualties were small. Enemy troops and transport were repeatedly attacked from the air with machine-guns and several infantry were dispersed.

Since 18th September we have taken between the Ancre and the Somme 24 field guns, six howitzers and since 1st July 588 officers and 26,147 men.

In to-day's action the new armoured cars did valuable work in clearing the enemy trenches behind the infantry.

The artillery effectively bombarded Transloy and an ammunition dump was blown up

Two enemy aerodromes were successfully bombed yesterday and at least one machine destroyed. Four enemy machines were brought down in fighting over the front and one of ours is missing.

FURTHER INCREASE IN BRITISH GAINS.

HEAVY SHELLING NEAR FLERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 1.

A British communiqué says we progressed between Flers and Le Sars and the enemy were driven from the ground near the Stuff Redoubt. We increased our gains at Schwaben Redoubt, only a minute portion of which remains untaken. There was some heavy shelling in the neighbourhood of Flers and Le Sars. also at Guedecourt.

Sixteen raids were successfully carried out last night between Ypres and Neuve Chapelle and a number of prisoners taken and much loss inflicted on the enemy.

The captured German army order, dated September 21st., emphasises the importance then of Les Boeufs, which the order describes as the last protection of the artillery which must in no circumstances be lost. We captured Les Boeufs a few days afterwards.

BRITISH ARMY ON SOMME.

A GERMAN ESTIMATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 1.

The "Vossische Zeitung" states that the new British army of three hundred thousand has been thrown in between the Somme and the Ancre.

FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 1.

A communiqué says there was considerable artillery activity on the Somme. We progressed south-east of Morval and along the Somme south-east of Clery.

MINOR SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 2.

Last night's communiqué reported minor successful operations on the Somme front resulting in the capture of trenches at Rancourt and Morval.

Enemy attacks in Champagne in the region of Butte Mesnil were effectively prevented by a barrage of fire.

GOVERNING FACTOR IN BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

COMPARATIVELY LIGHT LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, September 30:—The lightness of our losses in comparison with those of the Germans, reported by General Haig is not characteristic of a few actions only but is a governing factor of the whole offensive. Throughout the operations the defenders have lost more heavily which is a complete reversal of the accepted principle of attack and defence. This fact is known to have disturbed the German Staff who pinned their faith to text-book principles even so late in the war, owing to Marshal Hindenburg's experience against the Russians. The scientific employment of infantry is General Haig's secret. The enemy has practically been pushed into the open several times by superior tactics and all his fortified points have fallen by being outmanœuvred as well as out-gunned.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN SOUTH.

ENEMY POSITION TAKEN NEAR BRZEZANY.

4,400 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 1.

A Russian communiqué says we are advancing in the neighbourhood of the Brody-Krasny railway and southwards. We took 2,000 prisoners.

We captured a part of the enemy position south of Brzezany and took 2,400 prisoners Enemy attacks were repulsed.

RUSSIAN CABINET.

M. PROTOPOPOFF AS MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.

M. Protopopoff, Vice-President of the Duma, has been appointed Minister of the Interior, replacing M. Khvostoff, retired.

GREEK PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

GENERAL DANGLIS TO BE THIRD MEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—
London, October 1:—The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent reports that General Danglis, ex-Minister of War accompanied by other officers has gone to join M. Venizelos and will be the third member of the Provisional Government.

According to a Central News telegram from Athens the entire Greek Flying Corps has gone over to the Allied Fleet.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Oct. 2.

The Provisional Government has extended its authority to Chios and Mitylene.

MILITARY OFFICERS AND REVOLUTIONARIES.

GREEK GOVERNMENT'S STRINGENT MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Oct. 1.

The Government has adopted most stringent measures to prevent the officers joining the revolutionaries. Three naval officers have been arrested.

IGNORANT OF ENTENTE'S INTENTIONS.

GREECE TO BE ALLOWED TO DECIDE HER OWN COURSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 1.

A telegram from Athens dated yesterday says the Government is still ignorant of the Entente's intentions and will probably resign on Monday. It seems that the Entente is determined to refrain from pressure with a view to imposing any policy on Greece which will be allowed to decide her own course.

ITALIAN ADVANCE IN TRAVENANZES VALLEY.

ALPINE TROOPS EXPEL ENEMY WITH LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Oct. 1.

An Italian communiqué says in the Travenanzes valley the Alpine troops expelled the enemy from the entrenchments on the slopes of Mounts Lagazuoi and Pizzodfanis. The enemy left a large amount of material and some prisoners.

HINDENBURG'S COUNTER-MOVE.

ROUMANIA AS OBJECTIVE.

LIE TO A GERMAN ASSERTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 1.

It had been generally expected that Hindenburg would attempt an audacious stroke somewhere in the East as a counter to the Allied offensive in the West and the bitterness of Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's references to Roumania are interpreted as indicating that the blow will fall on Roumania.

The mention that Falkenhayn is commanding on the Transylvanian border seems to show that the onslaught, for which the Germans have doubtless been accumulating guns and supplies, has already begun. The straightest line of advance from Hungary to Roumania lies through Hermannstadt and the Rotenturm Pass is one of the two main gateways through the Transylvanian Alps.

A Roumanian communiqué has been prompt in admitting the reverse but it confutes the German assertion that the retreat of the Roumanians is cut off. It is evident that the Roumanians fought with desperate valour to extricate themselves from the difficult position and they will be nerved to supreme exertions by the sinister warning conveyed in the sentence in the German communiqué:—"German troops fought with the greatest fierceness when they learned that the covetous Roumanians had murdered the wounded." Like the falsehood against the British which precluded the use of poison gas this clearly indicates the most savage warfare against the Roumanians. Apart from the hatred of Roumania, it is clearly in German interest to secure the Roumanian grain, and oil and the road eastwards.

THE CHANCELLOR'S BLUFF.

AN ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL HIS FEAR AND UNEASINESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 30.

The papers unanimously consider Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech as a bluff, having for its object the concealment of his uneasiness and the fear while attempting to re-establish his shaken authority with the German people. It is pointed out that what really undermines the Chancellor's position is the absolute impossibility of effecting anything serious against Britain.

STRONG FEELING AT MUNICH.

The "Magdeburger Zeitung," in conection with the attacks on Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg recalls a recent meeting at Munich where speeches breathed hatred of the Chancellor and the audience shouted 'Bethmann-Hollweg s'ould be shot like a dog.'

VIGILANCE NECESSARY FOR DUTCH NEUTRALITY.

A telegram from Amsterdam says the "Nieuwe Courant" thinks that Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's abuse o England proves a fresh necessity for vigilance to prevent the violation of Dutch neutrality.

HOLLWEG ABUSES BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 29.

In the course of his speech at the opening of the Reichstag Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said that Great Britain was fighting for world supremacy with the expenditure of strength unexampled in history. Great Britain was the most egoistic, fiercest and most obstinate enemy and a German statesman who hesitated to use against this enemy every available instrument to shorten the war should be hanged.

The Chancellor expressed contempt for the allegations that all means of fighting had not been employed to the fullest possible extent.

GERMAN DEPUTY WAR MINISTER DISMISSED.

NEW AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1.

The German Deputy War Minister, General von Wandel has been dismissed.

It is reported that the notorious Baron von Kuhlmann, German Minister at The Hague, who was Councillors of the Embassy in London at the outbreak of the war, has been appointed Ambassador at Constantinople.

ABYSSINIAN EMPEROR DEPOSED.

MENELIK'S DAUGHTER APPOINTED EMPRESS.

DIPLOMATIC VICTORY OF ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 30.

A meeting of Abyssinian chiefs has deposed the Emperor and appointed Uizero Zeodita, a daughter of Menelik, as Empress. The reason is not stated.

ROME, Oct. 2.

At a Cabinet meeting M. Sonnino announced that the deposition of the Abyssinian Emperor was a diplomatic victory for the Allies over German schemes abroad.

AMERICAN AIRMEN IN FRANCE.

GERMAN OUTBURST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 1.

The deaths of American airmen in Allied service in France have hitherto not been commented upon in Germany but now the death in an air-fight on the Somme of the American Rothwell has evoked a concerted and obviously inspired outburst in many papers denouncing American non-neutrality.

The "Lokalanzeiger" gives prominence to an article expressing surprise that Germany's conciliatoriness towards America has been flagrantly abused. The paper accuses the United States of breaking the agreement under which Germany desisted from sacrificing American lives by allowing Americans to fight for the Allies.

These comments are significant in view of the agitation in Germany in favour of the resumption of ruthless submarining.

ISSUES OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN U. S.

AN OFFENSIVE TELEGRAM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

President Wilson's determination to refrain from wooing the pro-Germans is again indicated in his response to an offensive telegram from Mr. Cleary, the president of the American Truth Society declaring that the issues of election were "Wilson's pro-British policy, his failure to defend the American rights and his approval of the war loans and the lammannition traffic."

PRESIDENT'S SPIRITED REPLY.

President Wilson replied, "I should be deeply mortified to have anybody like you voting for me since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I not. Please convey this message to them."

Papers of all parties applaud the answer.

PRESIDENT WILSON REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

DOMESTIC ISSUE TO BE DECIDED FIRST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

President Wilson speaking at Long branch said the success of the Republicans in the elections would bring the country face to face with the certainty of embroilment in the European contest. Until election it was impossible to handle any critical foreign matter because statesmen everywhere knew that until the domestic issue was decided any international settlement would be inconclusive.

RECKLESS SUBMARINE WARFARE.

MR. GERARD TO DISCUSS GERMAN INTENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30.

The "Politiken" states that Mr Gerard (American Ambassador at Berlin) is proceeding to America to discuss with President Wilson the German intention to reopen the reckless submarine warfare. The situation is again grave.

BAND OF GARDE REPUBLICAINE.

ENTERTAINED AT MANSION HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 1.

The band of the Garde Republicaine, which is visiting London, was warmly welcomed in the City yesterday when it was entertained to lunch by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Enormous crowds attended the performance of the band on the Horse Guards Parade to-day.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 1.

The British steamer Maywood has been sunk. The crew were saved.

A telegram from Madrid says that the British steamer Rallus and the Norwegian steamer Vindeggen have been sunk.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

TAKI ACQUITTED.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S AUTHORITY DISCUSSED.

POWER UNDER DEFENCE OF COAST RULES.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon delivered his judgment in the case in which Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki was charged by Allarkhia Abba with wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.

Mr. W. L. Weldon with Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant; Mr. T. J. Strangman instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson the Government Solicitor defended. The following is the judgment:—

The prosecution in this case has been initiated by the complainant Allarakhia Abba, who describes himself as a landed proprietor residing at Atar Lane, Bombay, against the accused Mahomed Hussein Taki, who is an Inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department, charging him with offences under Section 341 and 342 of the I. P. Code. The circumstances out of which his grievance has arisen may be briefly stated as follows:—

Prior to the 12th July 1916 proceedings were contemplated against the complainant under the rules framed by the Governor-General in Council under the Defence of India Act IV of 1915. Before the formal order under Rule 3 was issued against him, Mr. Vincent the Commissioner of Police directed his deputy Mr. Griffiths of the Criminal Investigation Department to ascertain where he would go in the event of his being required by Government to leave Bombay. Mr. Griffiths saw the complainant on the 12th of July and ascertained from him his intention of going to Ajmer in that event. Mr. Griffiths communicated thi so Mr. Vincent, but Mr. Vincent did not agree to his going to Ajmer Mr. Griffiths therefore again saw the complainant on the 15th July and told him that the Commissioner of Police did not approve of his going to Ajmer and asked him to select another place. The complainant therefore selected Kodai in the State of Cutch, that being his native place. Mr. Vincent was informed of this and he had no objection to the complainant going to Kodai. Then on the 12th of August Government in the Judicial Department Department issued an Order Ex. A directing that the complainant "Allarakhia Abba shall not enter, reside or remain anywhere in the Bombay Presidency including Sindh" because as the Order says they had reasonable grounds for believing that he had acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety. This order Ex. A was duly served upon the complainant on the 22nd August and on the 23rd August the complainant was sent to Mr. Vincent by Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Vincent had a long discussion with him. In the course of the conversation the complainant asked for time to remove himself from Bombay and Mr. Vincent told him that he must go to Cutch by the evening of the 26th August. The complainant then went away leaving Mr. Vincent under the impression that he was going to start for Cutch on the 26th. Accordingly on that date Mr. Griffiths sent a written intimation Ex. No. 2. to the Sub-Inspector B. B. & C. I. Railway. Colaba Station informing him that the complainant would be leaving Bombay for Bhuj by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Gujerath Mail and directing him to arrange for his surveillance by the Railway Police till he reached his destination. Along with this intimation, was sent the Suspect Form Ex. No. 3 in which the deportee is described to be travelling from Bombay Colaba to Bhuj. In the meantime the complainant had shown the order Ex. A to his legal advisers and evidently they had assured him that under the terms of the order there was no objection to his going to Ajmer and therefore on the day of his departure i.e., the 26th August, he purchased a second class railway ticket for Ajmer at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Branch Office at Kalbadevi and his servants kept his luggage in the Gujerath Mail which was about to leave Colaba at 9-30 p.m. Meanwhile Jamadar Rahat Yarkhan of the C I.D., had gone to the Colaba Station, under instructions from the accused, who is his immediate superior, to see the complainant off. The complainant arrived at the station at about 9-15 p.m. and the Jamadar having discovered that the complainant was going to Ajmer and not to Bhuj entered into an argument with him. As this argument between the complainant and the Jamadar was going on, a C. I. D. constable named Mahmad Ismail sent a telephonic message to the accused that the complainant instead of going to Bhuj was travelling to Ajmer and that therefore the Jamadar had detained him. The accused communicated this information to Mr. Griffiths by telephone and Mr. Griffiths communicated the same to Mr. Vincent. These two officials argued the matter and they discussed the Defence of India Rules and Mr. Vincent being satisfied that he had powers to act under those rules directed the arrest and detention of the complainant. Mr. Griffiths communicated Mr. Vincent's decision to the accused and a few minutes after this the Jamadar brought the complainant to Nagpada, where the accused resides and the accused acting under the orders of his superior officer, prepared a lock-up chit Ex. C and had the complainant confined in the lock-up at the Nagpada Police Station. In this lock-up the complainant had to remain till about 1-30 or 2 p.m. on the 27th when he was released under the orders of the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Vincent had in the meantime put himself in communication with the Government of Bombay in regard to this matter and on the 28th August Government in the Judicial Department issued another order Ex. D in supersession of their previous order Ex. A of the 12th August directing the complainant among other things not to leave the city of Bombay without the permission of the Commissioner of Police.

THE COMPLAINTS.

Before this latter order Ex. D was served upon him, the complainant lodged a complaint in this Court on the 28th August charging the Jamadar Ruhat Yarkhan with the offences of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement under Sections 341 and 342 of the I. P. Code, and I gave notice to the Jamadar that I was holding a preliminary inquiry under Section 202 C. P. C. into the matter of the complaint made against him. I held the inquiry on the 31st August. Superintendent Sullivan of the C.I.D. was present in Court to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Jamadar and he informed the Court that the Jamadar had a good defence under Section 140 of the City of Bombay Police Act since he had acted under the orders of Inspector Taki (the accuse in this case) who was his his immediate superior. This was the only defence adumbrated on that occasion. I decided to hear evidence and ordered a summons to issue. After this on the 8th September, the complainant filed his present complaint before me charging the accused with the offences of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement under Sections 341 and 342 I.P.C., and the two cases were fixed for hearing on the 19th September. When the case against the Jamadar was called out Mr. Weldon, who appeared on behalf of the complainant, in deference to the Court's view of the matter as expressed at the hearing of the notice abandoned the charge of wrongful confinement under Section 342 I.P.C., and I discharged the Jamadar in respect of that charge under Section 253(2) C.P.C Thereupon Mr. Weldon applied for permission to withdraw the charge under Section 341 I.P.C., and I being satisfied with the explanation given by Mr. Weldon allowed the withdrawal of that charge and ordered that the Jamadar be acquitted under Section 248 C.P.C.

THE DEFENCE EXAMINED.

The case against the present accused was then proceeded with and on hearing the evidence for the prosecution I found that the evidence in regard to the exact nature of the instructions of the accused under which the Jamadar had restrained the complainant from proceeding to Ajmer, was involved in great obscurity and therefore I framed only the charge of wrongful confinement under Section 342, I. P. C., against the accused who has pleaded not guilty to the charge. His own defence as disclosed in his examination by the Court is "In giving orders for the confinement of the complainant in the look-up I acted under the express orders of the Commissioner of Police." The defence which is raised on his behalf by his counsel Mr. Strangman is that the Commissioner of Police, in exercise of the powers which he has under Rule 15 of the Defence of India Rules promulgated by the Governor-General in Council in the "Gazette of India" and published at page 3012 part 1 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 16th December 1915, had ordered the confinement of the complainant and the Commissioner's order being legal the accused was justified in executing the same.

TRIBUTE TO MR. WELDON'S FEARLESSNESS AND INDEPENDENCE.

As this defence was fore-shadowed before the material evidence for the defence was led Mr. Weldon characterized it as dishonest and most fearlessly contended that the Commissioner of Police was indirectly on his trial. He, not without sufficient justification, severely criticized the course adopted by the defence in not disclosing their real defence when the notice against the Jamadar was argued, for, said Mr. Weldon, if that defence was fore-shadowed on that occasion he would have considered the position of his client before filing the present complaint against the accused. I do admire the fearlessness and independence of Mr. Weldon's advocacy and indeed my own opinion is that the substantial defence which is now raised might with advantage have been fore-shadowed at the earliest possible opportunity when the notice against the Jamadar was before the Court. I do not wish to be misunderstood.

It would be absurd to say that a person who happens to be present in Court (and the accused Mr. Taki was present in Court when the notice against the Jamadar was under consideration) at the preliminary investigation of a charge against another, and who, acting under his instructions, committed certain acts which appear to constitute an offence, should state what his own defence would be if he were to be called upon to meet a charge in respect of those instructions. But in cases of this description in which the authority of public servants is challenged the defence have nothing to lose but every thing to gain by disclosing their substantial defence at the earliest possible opportunity so as to prevent multiplicity of prosecutions as has happened in this case. In the notice against the Jamadar, however, Mr. Sullivan had come to the Court to apply for a postponement to enable the Jamadar to apply for the services of the Government Solicitor and incidentally stated what the defence was going to be.

DEFENCE OF COAST.

As I have said above the defence in this case is based upon Rule 15 of the Defence of India Rules and the contest in this Court has gathered round certain expressions in that Rule. I shall quote portions of that Rule which are material for the determination of the case:—

"In any area in which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," declare that the provisions of this Rule shall be in force, any naval, military, Military, or other Officer engaged in the defence of the coast, or any person authorized in this behalf by such officer, may (d) arrest any person whom he has reason to believe has acted, is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety."

By a notification of the Government of India in the Army Department Judicial No. 1310 dated 24-12-1915 the provisions of this Rule are made applicable to the Civil District of the Bombay City in the Presidency of Bombay. (See page 13, Part I "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 6th January, 1916). The entire body of the rules are promulgated under Act IV of 1915 which is an Act to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and which shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter. They are made under Section 2 under which the Governor General in Council has the power to make them. Under clause (f) of that Section rules may be made to provide for the arrest of any person contravening or reasonably suspected of contravening any rule made under the Section and at first sight Rule 15 appears to be *ultra vires* of these powers so far as it refers to arrests but it must be remembered that clause (d) is a further enabling clause "In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the powers" mentioned in the main, opening portion of the Section.

MR. VINCENT'S POWER.

As I have said above the contest in this Court has centered round certain expression in Rule 15. The defence contend that Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police is "an Officer engaged in the defence of the coast" and that as such he has under clause (d) the power to order the arrest of persons referred to therein, and that he having had reason to believe that the complainant by going to Ajmer was about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety had ordered his arrest and detention and consequently the accused having executed Mr. Vincent's orders was not liable to punishment. The prosecution, on the other hand, deny that Mr. Vincent has powers under Rule 15 and say that even assuming that he had the powers his powers would be limited to the defence of the coast and therefore he has no concern with the public tranquillity in general. It is also contended that Mr. Vincent had no reason to believe that the complainant would act in a manner detrimental to the public safety by going to Ajmer.

AN INDIAN HERO.

Sepoy Chattra Singh, winner of the Victoria Cross, of the 9th Bhopal Infantry who is now at the Lady Hardinge War Hospital.

OBSCURITY IN THE QUESTION OF COMMISSIONER'S CLAIM FOR POWER.

I must confess that in the evidence which has been led in support of the contentions for the defence considerable obscurity hangs over the claim made on behalf of the Commissioner of Police. We have first the evidence of Major Mairis, the General Staff Officer, Bombay Brigade, who says that he is himself an officer engaged in the defence of the coast. He says that the Commissioner of Police is also an officer so engaged, but he knows of no document or notification in the Government Gazette to that effect. In the end he had to admit in his cross-examination that from his reading of Rule 15 he is of opinion that the Commissioner of Police is an officer of that description. This evidence of the witness caused considerable uncertainty even in the mind of the learned counsel for the defence. The next witness is General Knight the Principal Military Officer engaged in the defence of the coast, being the General in command in Bombay. He says that the Commissioner of Police is an officer engaged in the defence of the coast and that a secret document exists showing that he is such an officer. In cross-examination, however, he says that the Commissioner of Police is not described in that document as engaged in the defence of the coast in so many words, but that he is one of the officers detailed to assist the witness in the defence of the coast.

AN INCONVENIENT POSITION.

Now it is clear from this evidence, important though it is, that no document secret or otherwise exists in which the Commissioner of Police is appointed or described either by name or by virtue of his office as an officer engaged in the defence of the coast. Having led this kind of evidence, the defence placed me in an inconvenient position by advancing an embarrassing argument. In effect Mr. Strangman's argument was:—Here is my evidence. It is for you either to believe the high officials who say that the Commissioner of Police is an officer engaged in the defence of the coast, or not to believe them, although there is no document on the the strength of which my contention could be supported without the least doubt. The complainant, on the other hand, says to me through his counsel:—The evidence on the main point being enveloped in such mystery you cannot believe it against me. I am a subject of His Majesty the King-Emperor and even though I am now in disfavour and consequently a legal restraint is placed on my liberty by the authority of the Governor in Council, no other servant of His Majesty has the right to superimpose further and illegal restrictions on my liberty (Baistab Charan Shah vs. Emperor I.L.R. 30 Cal. 95) I have come before you for justice and you will not deny me the justice which I have the right to demand simply because high officials come and tell you something which I cannot understand and which I am afraid you yourself do not fully comprehend. This in effect being the prayer of the suitor I am bound in the name of justice to give him a satisfactory answer.

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES ANALYSED.

It is necessary for me therefore to ascertain the policy of the Defence of India Rules and examine their structure by a careful analysis of their frame-work. These rules as I have said above are framed under a War Ordinance and the essence of their policy is the security of the public safety and the defence of British India.

Rule 3 authorizes the Local Government by order in writing to restrain the liberty of the subject under certain circumstances.

Rule 6 requires the subject whose liberty is so restrained to admit to certain requirements when directed so to do, by an officer authorized in that behalf by general or special order of the Local Government.

Rule 8 empowers the competent military authority and any person duly authorized by him by order in writing to take possession of lands and buildings etc. for the purpose of securing the public safety.

Rule 9 authorizes the competent military authority and any person authorized by him by order in writing to have access to any land or building.

Rule 10 enables the competent military authority by notice in writing to close roads for the purposes of military operations.

Rule 11 empowers the competent military authority to require by order (evidently in writing) information regarding goods and animals which are available in certain specified areas.

Rule 12 enables the Local Government or any authority not below the rank of a District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police empowered by the Local Government in that behalf or any competent military authority to prohibit or limit access to public buildings by an order in writing.

Rule 12-A. gives powers to officers of Government authorized in that behalf by a general or special order of the Local Government to arrest persons suspected of conducting themselves in a manner indicating that they are assisting the King's Enemies.

Rule 13 enables the competent military authority or any other authority empowered by the Local Government in that behalf to make regulations controlling navigation in territorial waters.

Rule 14 authorizes any naval, military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast or any person authorized by such officer in that behalf to require obedience to signals or other orders given by him.

Rule 15 empowers any naval, military or other officer engaged in the defence of the coast or any person authorized in that behalf by such officer to search any place, seize anything for reasons mentioned in the rule and to arrest and confine any person whom he has reason to believe has acted is acting, or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety.

Rule 16 empowers the Governor-General in Council or any officer of Government authorized by him by an order in writing to control the sailing of certain steamers.

Rule 25(2) requires the previous sanction among other authorities of some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council, to prosecuting for certain offences.

Rule 30 requires the previous sanction in writing of the the Local Government and certain other officials to prosecutions for offences against these Rules.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S AUTHORITY IN DEFENCE OF COAST.

From the analysis which I believe is fairly exhaustive, it will be seen that certain orders are required to be in writing (Rules 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 30) certain persons act under the authority of the Governor-General in Council (Rules 16 and 252), certain persons act under the authority of the Local Government (Rules 6, 12, 12-A, 13,) and others act under the authority in writing of the competent military authority (Rules 8, 9). It must be noted that "the competent military authority" who is defined is Rule 2 acts independently of the Local Government. There is nothing in the Act itself or in the Rules to indicate the source from which the powers of the naval, military or other officers engaged in the defence of the coast are derived, neither is there anything to suggest that their authority is to be notified either in the Government Gazette or in any other manner. It is clear therefore that the authority of the "officers engaged in the defence of the coast" need not be in writing, neither have they to be specified by name or by virtue of their office. It seems to me that what is deemed necessary is that the Principal Officers of Government who are concerned with the conduct of affairs in the city should know who the officer in command of the City Section Bombay Defence is, and this is done whenever it is considered expedient so to do. I say this on the authority of a communication which I find in every correspondence file. It is from Lieut.-Col. I... was in temporary command of... Defence in March 1915. In t... stances it is entirely a matter... Principal Officer in command ... bay Defences and the Officer ... ment whom he, with the consent... ment, engages in the defence ... and General Knight being now ... pal Military Officer in comm... Bombay Defences his statement... that the Commissioner of Polic... the officers detailed to assist ... defence of the coast ought to ... as conclusive proof of the fact a... tion can be raised i... to any notification in the Gaz... other order in writing. It is... a question of fact which has to... upon evidence. General Knight... positively that Mr. Vincent is... engaged in the defence of the ... his evidence ought in my opin... an end to the matter. It seems ... the framers of the Rules knowi... that they were conferring almos... powers of search, seizure and ar... Rule 15, have deliberately refr... using such expressions as "office... ed to act" or "officer empower... as are used in Rules 6, 12, 12-A. ... 25(2), before the words "in the ... the coast", and have on purpos... expression "officer engaged" mea... by officers who are in fact so eng... they have at the same time born... that this exceptionally powerful m... the security of the public safety ... to be brought into force witho... and discretion and therefore as a... precedent to action under it the... sisted that the officers shall act ... have "reason to believe" that a... necessary and not merely on reas... picion as in Rule 12-A.

COMMISSIONER'S "REASON TO BELIEVE."

I shall therefore now proceed t... whether in ordering the detenti... complainant Mr. Vincent had ... believe" that by going to Ajmer ... about to act in a manner prej... the public safety. The General ... Act X of 1897 which under Rule ... be used for the purpose of in... those rules does not define the ... "reason to believe." I think th... considering this question I can s... for my guidance the definition i... 26 of the Indian Penal Code. ... is said to have "reason to believe" ... if he has sufficient cause to be... thing, but not otherwise.' Under ... the existence of circumstances fr... "reason to believe" may be imput... doer of an act, renders him liable ... ment; under clause (d) of Rule ... Rules in question the non-existen... cumstances from which "reason t... may be credited to an officer w... or authorizes an arrest would re... liable to punishment under Sectio... 342 of the Penal Code as the ca... What I have to consid... whether there was ... cause for Mr. Vincent t... the belief but whether ... sufficient cause, and this would ... a matter of P... cumstances. ... in Roberts vs. ... Coltman's Exa... "Belief rests u... as there can b... less there are ... that belief, it fo... first inquires abo... and whether they ... an honest belief ... reasoable belief i... in Leete vs. Harte... Pleas 322.) In othe... decide is whether ... whereon to build his ... it can not be disput... acted under the Wa... an exceptional meas... meet the exigencies ... stances. Prior to the ... ed on the complaina... and unmistakably dis... to Ajmer and therefo... had to select Kodai, ... in Cutch his asylum ... interview with Mr. ... August *i.e.*, the day ... served on him he left ... the impression that he ... Mr. Vincent in his cr... "The fact that he was ... duced me to order hi... the main fact," and ... says "In my opinion, ... gone to Ajmer he w... manner detrimental t... this I had in my mi... arrest." In answer ... "My reasons for belie... plainant was about to ... detrimental to the publ... The order of Government ... that Govrenent had ... for believing that the c... ed in a manner prejud... safety) which was issued ... refusal to allow the com... Ajmer and subsequent t... his going to Kodai. My ... ing to his going ... ing to his going to ... based upon a number ... ences, such as my know... cal conditions of India i... Ajmer and Cutch and my ... complainant and his e... existence of the war." ... which determined the ... was his going to Ajmer ... Vincent's strong objection ... cent's evidence we have ... mistakable statement ... which compelled him to ... of the complainant and ... coming from a person, ... Mr. Vincent, even if it ... the evidence of an ... Weldon says it is, Vincent ... his trial—he refused to ... subsidiary ... tendance ... accomplice under ... defence Act ... the ...

in hard times it has
he Bedouin stoop down
hs to the *mussaqs* and
rried through the streets
keep pace with the cra
e stops to give them a
arently not good form to
The donkeys are of the
reed, all white with their
low with henna at the Id,
are tricked out in new
urite asses are dyed and
fanciful designs. This
oats of the asses is the only
you will find in Koweit, for
comes of a stern, puritan,
Their women, even of the
o fully veiled, and are clothed
t grace. There is a saying
walk from one end of the
other on the roofs of mosques
g a single minaret. In the
may find traces of the same
irit. The local *Boom* with its
and nose of a swordfish is a
beside the buggallows and
to sea in its severe lines, barren
t, the precise traditions of the

rlers, or *shouais* are a smaller
flush decks, no gunwales to speak
o cabins. They are built purely
e, and carry no cargo. The
w deck is taken up with date and
ers, and water tanks which they
at Bahrein with fresh water
p in pipes from submarine springs
athoms below the surface. Four
boats have gone pearling from
this year, yet the harbour is full,
w craft of every variety are being
The port is always prosperous, but
freights due to the demand for trans-
have brought in the golden age. In
democratic society a coolie can earn
rupees a day. Boat-building, the pearl
fish industry, the carrying trade thrive
he sea side; and on the land side the
e is a port too. Every camel that comes
r goes out pays its due. The port is one
the mouths of the desert, the terminus
many caravan routes.
The Bedouin cannot live on sand, and,
w that other avenues of supply are cut
on the Euphrates and elsewhere by the
oub'e that the Germans are brewing,
ore traffic is drawn to Koweit.

IN THE TOWN OF KOWEIT.

We rode to the desert entrance of the town through the silent residential quarter, through streets bordered by broad and empty court yards which sleep in the sun. Every wall in the colour of sand; doors and balconies without ornament; mosques of the severest simplicity as uncompromisingly plain as the desert which inspired the faith that raised them. It is a large town, clean and purged by the sand and sun. In the last forty years it has over-run its walls, swallowed up its seven gates, and now lies open to the desert. The 50,000 inhabitants of Koweit spread themselves more spaciously than is the custom in many western cities. These large and spacious streets are far removed from the teeming *mahallas* common to the East. At the entrance to the desert [illegible] the Bedouin

aries cannot explain away.
oweit to-day, not a hundred miles from
ile camps, smiles peacefully between
desert and the sea. The view of the
ch from the town is as inspiring to the
r of ships as a sea view can be. Har-
rs must have been like this when our
lleys brought home "The wealth of Ormuz
of Ind."

IEW FROM THE SHEIKH'S PALACE.

The same keels must have scored the
ands when Ur was the port of the Chaldees.
From the windows of the Sheikh's palace
you may look out on half a league of
sailing ships displaying all the contours
and designs of the East. There is a narrow
white beach not a hundred yards of sand
and sea between the houses and the break-
water of coral rock, which is bluish grey
above the tide level and bluish brown
beneath. The sand is white on each side of
the bay. It rises in cliffs on the far side
which take on faint tints of rose or mauve
at sunrise and sunset like the snows. The
great buggalows stand between wooden
piles. You climb up to them by rope
ladders. They are two decked. Their
sterns are broad and high. The tallest of
them stands thirty feet above the sand level
in its nakedness. They are the kind of
vessel that used to carry four anchors.
The keels are white with a coating of
lime, leaving the upper part, the rich
brown Sal wood of the Malabar coast, in
splendid relief. They are fresh scoured
with fish oil, after every voyage, and glow
in the sun like polished oak and perfume
the air with a fish-like smell beside which
the reek of rooting seaweed is faint and
etherial. On each side of the stern are
water tanks, with penthouse roofs intricately
carved and windows through which you
look for the head of Sinbad. That worthy
of Basrah must often have spent his week-
ends in Koweit.

A PURITAN COMMUNITY.

The vessels to which the troops of white donkeys are descending are the water boats which ply between Koweit and the Shat-el-Arab. A *mussaq* of fresh water fetches an

the Emir, Ibn Saoud's men, who had just come in from Central Arabia, Najad, Riadh, Aneyza, and Boreydah. Koweit is a terminus with far-flung communications.

In peace times you may see caravans from Damascus. A Medina caravan came in while we were there. I spoke to two young students, whom the heat and thirst and fatigues of the way had left with the voices and gestures of old men. Hard by the Najad men there was an encampment of the Solubbi, those wandering smiths despised of the Bedouin, who have no pitch or beat of their own but range the desert indifferently from Lebanon to the Yemen. The Bedouin say they come of Kafir or Christian stock; by some accounts they are the descendants of the Crusaders. One friendly old man who came up to speak to my companion, said, "We are the sons of thy uncle"—a claim to kinship which the proud Bedouin would resent, though we took it in good part.

SUCCESSOR OF THE GREAT MUBARAK.

In the market place we dismounted and joined Sheikh Jahir, the successor of the great Mubarak on his *divan*. Here he resorts with his retainers every morning, and watches his people and learns who comes in or goes out. Petitions are brought to him; travellers are escorted to the *divan* and presented, merchants kiss the sleeve of his *abas*. It is a patriarchal scene. Sheikh Jabir has just returned from a visit to his rich date gardens on the Shatt-el-Arab. War has brought no change to his capital, save increased prosperity and independence. There is but one trace of the common upheaval, one ripple of Armageddon, the only legacy that the Germans have bequeathed. The Sheikh of Koweit now flies his own distinctive flag and denies the vague shadow of Ottoman suzerainty. Instead of the Star and Crescent the ensign on his masthead bear the inscription Koweit in Arabic characters on a plain red ground. And this without the shedding of Koweit blood. It is pleasant to find that there are small backwaters where the war has proved a positive blessing.

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uncomfortable fat without re-
ngerous drugs, tiring exercises,
ets, and bath salts, thanks to
less salith leaves, extracted from
und growing in from 10 to 15
water off the coast of France.
were first eaten by peasants for
ating effect, and the attention
was drawn to them when it was
those above normal weight al-
sh after taking them. Analysis
tests show that by correcting faul-
and exercising a steady dissolving
e excess fat cells, salith leaves
a permanent weight reduction.
e flesh firm with no wrinkles or
ny chemist will supply you
uine salith leaves at small cost.
r three days you will notice that
eady losing weight and feeling
2/50

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AN ENGINEERING COLLEGE STUDENT.

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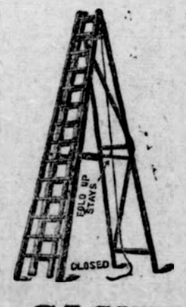

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